

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903 at the Department of Agriculture.

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Whole No. 336.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JULY 5, 1904.

Branch Office:
Calgary, Alta.\$1 a year
in advance.

THE Bank of Ottawa.

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA.

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Capital Subscribed 2,376,900
Surplus 2,274,291

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Our method of handling grain shipments is almost perfect. When you have grain to ship or sell, do not wire for track bids, but write for our "way of doing business."

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Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Do You Want a Good Pump?

If so, BUY ONE OF CATER'S PUMPS

and you will have

SOLID COMFORT.



MR. H. CATER, Brandon. Moosejaw, Jan. 12th. 1901.
Dear Sir,—The stock pump I purchased from you last year has given the best of satisfaction. I have had solid comfort with it ever since I put it in the well. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone wanting a reliable pump.

Yours truly,

FRED. W. GREEN.

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I carry a large stock and can supply you with anything you want in the Windmill line at lowest prices. Write for catalogue. Address—

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Waterproof Tarpaulins, Stack and Machine Covers.

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Assets over Liabilities, December 31st, 1903 96,586

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and all other Cuts, Tears, Bruises, Sores—new and old—in man or beast, Burns and Scalds.

So mild that it can be taken on the tongue or in Catarrh troubles, applied well up the nostrils.

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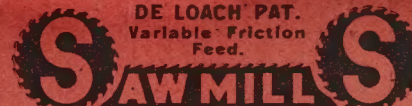
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30 Day

Catalog

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Head Office: HAMILTON, ONT.

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Traction Portable Simple Compound

"Peerless" "Daisy" "Eclipse" "New Ontario"



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"Woods" or "Parsons" Self Feeders. "S. & M." and "Farmers Friend" Stackers. Baggers, Weighers, Elevators, Ditch Adjustable Sieves, Etc.

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Tanks and Trucks supplied complete or separately. Tank Pumps, Suction and Discharge Hose, Nozzles, Etc.

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Convenient and adaptable to all makes of Plows.

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2 to 12 Horse Sweeps. 2 and 3 Horse Level Treads with Roller Bearings.

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Road Graders, Road Rollers, Rock Crushers, with or without elevators, screens, etc.; Road Making Plows, Road Scrapers, Stone Spreading Wagons, Steel Moulds for concrete tile, etc.

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For Sheep, Cattle, Swine, and all Live Stock. Non-irritating, effective and safe. A most efficient disinfectant, deodorizer, germicide, tick-destroyer, lice-killer, purifier and cleanser. Destroys the germs of disease, purifies the air, protects from contagion and infection of all kinds.

Supplied in 16 fl. oz. bottles; also in 1, 2, 5 and 10 imp. gal. cans.

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or Ladies' Bicycle, height of frame
and gear wanted, and we will send
you this High Grade 1904 Model
Eagle Bicycle express C.O.D.
subject to examination. You can
examine it thoroughly at your Ex-
press Office and if found perfectly satisfactory,
exactly as represented a GENUINE EAGLE BICYCLE,
HIGH GRADE, 1904 MODEL—pay to the Express
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EAGLE BICYCLE. They are Highest Grade wheels made: big
riding wheel with professional riders. Built on honor, bush
best grade equipment. Fitted with Dunlop double Tube
24 in.—Ladies' 20 and 22 in.—enamelled Black. WE
are in town. Send for catalogue and ask for Agents'
Secure Agency at once.
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BICYCLE**

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Costs nothing

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Reg., Agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., always carry a full stock
Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

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Interest allowed on deposits.

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A Genuine Bargain



Toilet table requisites, quality and price cannot be duplicated at any store in Canada. **Hand Mirror**, suitable for presents. Real Ebony, guaranteed, with fine imported 5 1/2 inch bevelled glass carefully sprung in frame, full length 9 1/2 inches. Regular price, \$1.00, our price, 50c. each. **Hair Brush**, guaranteed real solid ebony, imported from France, oval shape, 11 rows stiff pure white bristle, 8 1/2 inches long, regular price, \$1.00, our price, 50c. **Rubber Comb**, heavy arched quill back, extra strong, 8 inches long, stamped in gold "Unbreakable," regular price, 75c., our price, 35c., or we will send you the three articles, viz.:—**Brush, Comb and Mirror**, guaranteed as described, postpaid for \$1.15. Our object in offering you these goods at practically cost price is to gain your confidence, so that after examination you may be induced to send for our catalogue and become a regular customer.

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60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Don't Miss Southern Manitoba's Big Fair

Killarney, Man., July 19th, 20th and 21st, 1904.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

THE PURE BRED STOCK SHOW OF
SOUTHERN MANITOBA, THE HOME OF
PURE BREDS.

\$10,000.00 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS.

The management extend their thanks to the many enthusiastic stock men who, realizing the importance of holding a Big Pure Bred Stock Show in Southern Manitoba, cheerfully bore the many inconveniences incident to a first year and contributed so much to the success of the Fair. We are now erecting two large new barns, have built a railway siding into the grounds, and, having arranged with Mr. Foster for more



MORDEN CAMP AT LAKE KILLARNEY.

appropriate weather than was inflicted upon us last summer, hope to comfortably accomodate all our patrons this year here and shipped direct by special freight in time for Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg.

The Race Meet of the Season, \$3,000 in Purses,

Carefully Selected Platform Attractions,

Base Ball, Band and Circus

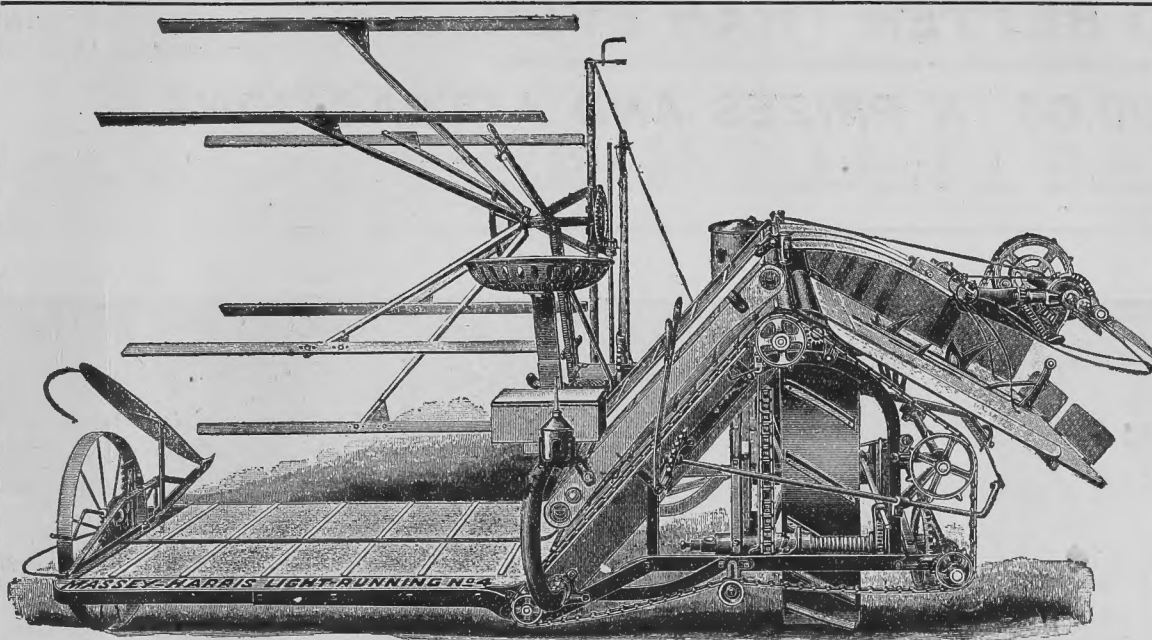
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Excursions from Winnipeg, Alameda, and Canadian Northern points. Exceedingly favorable Freight Rates on Exhibits.
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KILLARNEY, MAN. KILLARNEY, MAN.

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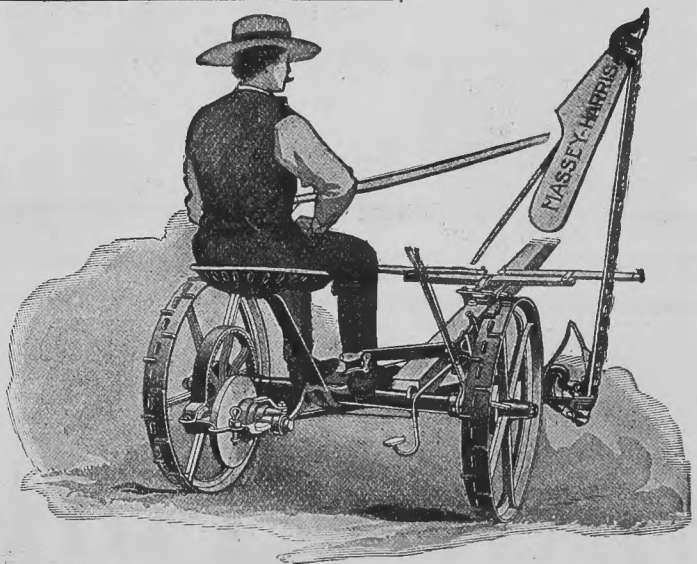
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*That has won
a unique place
for Strength,
Lightness and
Simplicity.
Unsurpassed
for Cutting,
Elevating and
Binding.*

Our Mower

IS
Light of Draft,
Smooth Running
AND
Clean Cutting

SIZES 4½ FEET TO 7 FEET.



SELF-DUMPING

Rakes

SHARPE'S, 8 and 10 FEET

**Massey-Harris
All Steel**

9½ FEET TO 12 FEET.

Improved Working Qualities

Best of Material.

WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

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Western Manitoba's Big Fair

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE WEST — "IF YOU MISS IT YOU'LL REGRET IT"

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY

GRAND ATTRACTIONS.

Musical Rides and Military Sports.

By the North West Mounted Police.

Exciting Speeding Events.

Hurdle Races, Team Races, \$1000.00 Free-for-All.

Magnificent Displays of Fireworks.

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REDUCED RAILWAY
RATES good for the
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and SPECIAL DAILY
EXCURSIONS.



Increased Accommodation
—Room for All.

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R. M. MATHESON, President.

F. J. CLARK, Manager, Brandon, Man.

Dominion of Canada Industrial Exhibition



1904



July 25 to Aug. 6

\$100,000 in Prizes and

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES
THE BEST HOLIDAY OUTING
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.

A GRAND NATIONAL
Canada's Best Products
Live Stock and

For all Information, Prize Lists, Etc.

J. T. GORDON, M.P.P.,
PRESIDENT.

Winnipeg

EATON'S

MAIL ORDER NEWS

TORONTO

Special Sale of Skirts and Raincoats

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The Skirts shown here are Fancy Tweed at \$2.75, Cheviot at \$3.25, and Vicuna Cloth at \$4.50; also Cravenette Raincoat at \$5.00.



45357
\$3.50 FOR
\$2.75

44062
\$4.50

44800
\$5.00

44031
\$4.50 FOR
\$3.25

WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS

44800. This might be called a general utility coat as it protects when raining, is almost perfect when carried on the arm, and is perfect when the sun shines later; is a perfect evening, and can be used as a wrap.

44062. Any woman desiring a neat, plain, dressy walking skirt will at once see in this skirt the desired requirements. The material is a smooth finish Vicuna cloth in black only. It is a severe gore design and each seam is finished at the bottom with wide pleats which give it that comfortable fullness at the feet. The cloth tabs and covered buttons add much to its jaunty appearance. This is a skirt that will compete favorably with any \$6.00 skirt you might find outside of this store. Our price.....

4.50

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches; do not allow for overlaps on seams. Choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches. Measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt.

45357. Is an all-wool Fancy Snowflake Preston Cheviot Walking Skirt, in black and white, navy and white, and black with fancy mixtures; is a seven gore graceful model, made with overlap or felled seams, double stitched and neatly bound inside. The bottom has inside facings of self material, which makes a splendid foundation for the 14 rows of stitching which run in clusters and have quite a striking effect. There are no objectionable rough seams or raw edges, as the inside seams are all neatly bound. This, combined with the light weight and durable material, makes an ideal summer skirt, good value at \$3.50, but our special price is.....

2.75

Sizes are: Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches. Choice of lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Send size of waist band and length of skirt. Take measure carefully and use an accurate tape line.

44031. A handsomely trimmed \$4.50 Dress Skirt for \$3.25. Is made of imported Cheviot, a very satisfactory and serviceable material in black and navy. Is made with seven gores, and the stitched bands of taffeta silk on each gore give the skirt a very dressy appearance. This was a popular skirt at \$4.50 and no doubt as good as you have paid as high as \$6.00 or \$6.50 for from your local dealer, but in order to give our mail order friends a saving opportunity we are offering it at the exceedingly low price.....

3.25

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 inches, with choice of lengths 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 inches.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
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of the Liquor Habit. Let me send the you how to cure your son or husband.

DERRICK'S AGENCY,

WINNIPEG.

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Full Cloth Covers.

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ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 23, No. 13
WHOLE No. 336

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 5, 1904

\$1 a Year in
advance



Medicine Hat is rejoicing over finding another great flow of natural gas.

Australia has a public debt of \$310 per capita and a total debt of over a billion dollars.

The Macleod Stockyards Co. will hold auction sales of stock, implements, etc., every fortnight beginning July 16.

The ratepayers of Wetaskiwin have by an almost unanimous vote decided to put in a municipal electric light plant to cost \$25,000.

The Canadian commercial agent in New South Wales, Australia, says that quite a number of business men from that country are going to the St. Louis exhibition and nearly all will visit Canada before their return.

Arcola was recently visited by a very bad wind storm. The roof of the Moose Mountain roller mills and Conn's livery stable were blown completely off. The skating rink was flattened to the ground and many other buildings damaged.

The government of the Orange River Colony recently passed an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of Canadian pure-bred stock. There was a certain amount of good stock in the country, but a great deal of it was destroyed during the Boer war.

D. P. Burns brought in several stalks of wheat grown on the farm of Jno. McKinnon, about 12 miles south of this place, that measured well over eighteen inches in length. Mr. McKinnon has 170 acres of wheat nearly all as good as the sample.—Neepawa Press, June 21.

Positions in the Orange River colony service are being offered to Ontario Agricultural college students. E. J. McMillan, of the agricultural department, has accepted the position of director of the government experimental farm, and Stewart Galbraith, graduate this year, the post of director of experimental plots.

The C.P.R. recently issued a circular to the coal and wood dealers announcing that during October and November no supplies would be hauled. It is felt that with the whole summer before them the dealers should have sufficient time to prepare for the winter, without finding it necessary to use these two months which are of such vital importance to the grain business.

Battleford is one of the oldest towns in the Territories and owned a newspaper more than 25 years ago. They had trains of a kind even then. An immigrant train left Winnipeg on April 16 and reached Battleford in the middle of June the same year. It, of course, consisted mostly of Red River carts. It will now be classed municipally as a town and had its first election of council on June 22.

Two hundred editors from the state of Indiana will make a trip through the Canadian Northwest between July 22 and August 4. They will visit Banff and Edmonton, spending Sunday at Regina, where the local board of trade will take them in charge. Instead of taking them all over the country, the board proposes to give them the opportunity to spend an hour or two at church. They will be at Winnipeg on Monday and take in the Industrial.

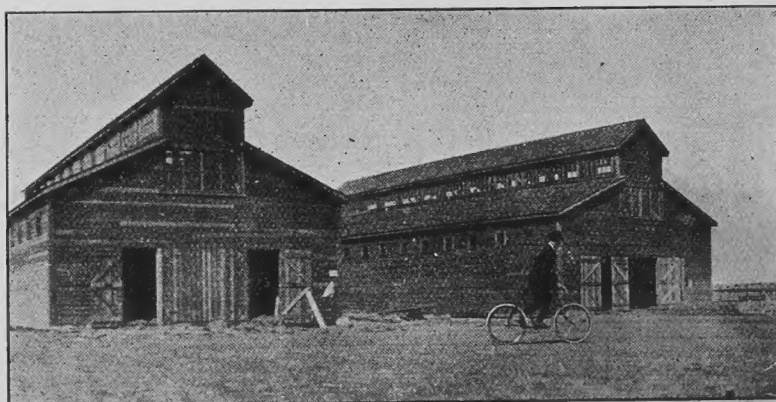
A month ago we took note of the fact that the widow of Wm. Curle, Brandon, had been given damages against the city of Brandon because of the death of her husband, who was killed by a traction engine breaking through a bridge. A similar case has since been decided at London, Ontario, the plaintiff securing settlement for \$1,500. Her husband was killed in consequence of the thrasher on which he was riding plunging through a bridge on the township line.

An example of the change made in Australia by one good crop, we may mention that in Sydney wheat is selling at 50 to 51 cents a bushel, flour at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. and bran at 12½ cents per bushel. Exporters lost

by lightning as its operators were homeward bound. Returning immediately to the elevator, they extinguished the blaze with a loss of but \$25.

The boundary line south of Raymond for some twenty-five miles is no longer an imaginary line and is to be in the near future, a broad, straight street, fenced on either side with substantial barbed wire that will bother rustlers and prevent cattle from wandering back and forth from one country to the other. The fence on the Canadian side has been put up by the Knight Ranching Company, their wire running four rods side by side of and parallel to the line. On the other side the Piegan Indian reservation in Montana will be similarly fenced, leaving an eight rod street, one half in Canada and one half in the republic.

After six weeks' of a tie-up on the great lakes that has directly involved a couple of thousand men, but indirectly more than a hundred thousand, who have been idle, because of its existence, a cessation was brought to the strike by the surrender of the masters, who, with the pilots, have been holding out for a more uniform scale of wages this season than was offered by the



TWO OF THE NEW STABLES AT CALGARY FAIR GROUNDS.

money on all their early purchases, and are now going slow on further operations. The Russo-Japanese war, which promised such opportunities for profit, has proved in Australia as everywhere else a source of heavy loss to all speculative operators.

Alarm has been caused by the startling decrease in the birth rate of Australia, and in New South Wales a commission has inquired into the matter. The commission has reported that during the past twenty years the New South Wales birth rate has decreased by 30 per cent. In commenting on the condition, the report says: "Had bubonic plague decreased our population during that period by half that percentage, the land upon which such an affliction fell would be regarded as accursed."

Fire insurance experts have long recognized in barrels of salt water and buckets, the simplest, the most effective apparatus for extinguishing fires in their incipency. The value of this apparatus in the case of elevator fires was very emphatically impressed upon a Kansas company whose elevator was recently struck

Lake Carriers' Association, whose boats were most affected by the difficulty between the vessel owners and their employees. The strike was declared off on June 15th by Paul Howell, district captain of the Masters' and Pilots' Association.

The sacred scarabei, little Egyptian charms, are manufactured by a Connecticut firm. They are carved and chipped by machinery, colored in bulk, made to simulate age, and shipped in casks to the Moslem dealers at Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the base of the pyramids, or about the sacred temples, where they artfully discover these scarabei before the eyes of the Yankee tourist, and sell him for an American dollar an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home.—New York Tribune.

The Scottish chamber of commerce has been discussing the question of weights and measures and the merits of the metric system. They have not begun a day too soon. A standard stone is, in the two counties of

Caithness and Sutherland, 28 lb.; in Ross, 14 lb.; in Inverness, 23 lb.; in Berwick, Roxburgh, Nairn and Moray, 22 lb.; and in Dumfriesshire and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed it is 24 lb. A boll seems to be quite as varying a quantity as a stone. It may mean either 140, 240, 264, 280, or 320 lb. In Berwick market, oats and wheat are sold per boll of six bushels; in Dunbar and Haddington a boll of wheat is 4 bushels. Wool is sold per stone of 24 lb.; hay by the stone of 22 lb.; oats by the boll of 6 bushels; meal by the boll of 20 stones; and ryegrass seed by the boll of 96 lb. These northern lights are evidently becoming aware that this is the 20th century.

Owing partly to the high prices on the home market, partly to the enormous deliveries on the English markets from Russia, India, Australia and Argentina, the wheat trade of the Atlantic ports of the U. S. has dwindled to very small proportions. Philadelphia appears to have suffered most severely. One 2,000,000 bushel elevator operated by the Pennsylvania railroad has been shut down altogether, and it is expected that others will close shortly. The shortage in last season's crop, the increasing consumption at home combined with competition from more favored countries, all have done their share to lower exports, and the new crop may not do very much to improve the outlook for wheat export business. At northern ports it is not much better, there being a tendency to use the Canadian waterways for both wheat and flour in preference to the American canals and railways.

There recently died at Newcastle-on-Tyne a very original character who, from being a shoemaker in a north of England country village, rose by honorable methods to be worth a million of English money, and left a half-million dollars for charitable purposes. Besides being a very successful shoe manufacturer whose stores were scattered over many towns in England, he also made a fortune by consuming free trade in his business of his own business.



The Coming Killarney Fair.

One of the Manitoba fairs which promises to become useful and strong as a live stock show is the Southern Manitoba exhibition at Killarney. Last year witnessed the first attempt of the directors to hold a fair which would be distinctly stronger than the average local gathering which bears that name. A good deal of money was expended in buildings, advertising and attractions, and although the elements were decidedly unfriendly, and considerable financial loss was thereby sustained, still as an agricultural exhibition the show was a good one. Southern Manitoba is particularly fortunate in possessing a long string of enterprising breeders of pedigreed stock, and the Killarney fair represents a very worthy effort to gather together a splendid display of the best stock of that part of the province. In field crops, in dairy products, in horticultural exhibits and in arts a good show may be made if only those who are in reach of this exhibition will support it. This year \$10,000 is being offered in prizes and attractions and arrangements are made whereby the secretary will pay all prizes in spot cash on the grounds during the last day of the exhibition. The event this year takes place July 19, 20 and 21.

The Cleanly Hog.

"Dirty as a hog" is a common saying, yet the hog is maligned in it. The hog is in many respects much cleaner than some other of our farm animals. He will not willingly sleep in his own filth. When he does so it is when he has been placed in confined quarters where he can exercise no choice in the matter. Every person who has had the handling of swine knows how carefully the hog will carry the straw into one part of his pen for his bed, and will keep it clean as long as it is possible to do so. Some swine raisers follow the practice of having a raised platform in one part of the pen, and on this the straw for the bed of the hog is placed. The hog will always deposit the excrement in the unbedded portion of the pen, and will keep his platform and bed clean. This cannot be said of the cow or horse. The hog is accustomed to root in the ground, for that is where he gets a large part of his feed when he is in his wild state. But this is not an uncleanly habit. He wallows in the mud when he takes his bath, but that is because he is a thick-skinned animal, and the ordinary ablution is insufficient for his needs.—Farmer's

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshire swine. January, March and April pigs for sale, not akin if desired. Prices moderate considering quality. Enquiries answered by return mail. Farm one mile from station.

RIGBY & JOHNSTONE, Headingly, Man., Improved Yorkshires. Orders now booked for young pigs from 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize sows, Winnipeg Industrial, 1903, sired by Lake Park Victor. We are also offering our stock boar, Lake Park Victor for sale.

A. & J. CHADBOURNE, Ralston, Man., Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A superior young stallion rising 3 years, sired by imported McKinnon, 8 yearling bulls, and our stock bull, imported Novar, for sale now.

STOCKMEN—On experimental farm I learned how to cause the offspring to come either males or females as desired. A pamphlet telling how discovered, what it is, testimonials and terms will be sent free to anyone interested. W. G. Tilghman, Palatka, Fla., U.S.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM, Rounthwaite, Man., S. Martin, breeder of high-class Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The best of imported bulls at head of herd. Some fine young bulls and a few (in calf) heifers for sale. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Bracelet's Hero—38591—, winner of sweepstakes at Southern Manitoba's Big Fair, 1903, at head of herd. Cows and heifers for sale.

SHARMAN & SHARMAN, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Jerseys. One 2-year-old Jersey Bull, bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones, g. dam an 18lb. a week cow; 2 bull calves out of 16lb. a week cows, solid fawn color, cheap for quick sale.

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Herd headed by the imported bull, Volodyoski, 57139, winner of sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial. Farm adjoins town.

JOHN V. LANGLEY, Rosthern, Sask., breeder of pure bred Yorkshires. A number of fine large sows to farrow in March. Their pigs at two months, \$12.00 per pair, pedigrees included. Pairs not akin.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Young stock both sexes for sale. Stud headed by Prince of Eden Grove.

W. M. GIBSON & SON, Loganston Farm, Wolsley, Assa., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Scotch collies and Barred Plymouth Rock poultry.

GEO. PLAYFAIR, JR., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Yorkshires. Two April bull calves and swine of both sexes for sale. Prices right.

W. M. PERRY, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Topsman's Duke 2nd=3446= a son of the great show and breeding bull, Topsman's Duke, at head of herd.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Four choice young bulls fit for service and females of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and White Rocks. Herd headed by Red Rover =40802=

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales. Clydesdale and Shire stallions, Clydesdale mares and fillies and Welsh ponies for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa., breeder of Percherons and Hackney Horses, imported stallions, Croiser (51874) and Stuney Sulla (4018) at head of stud.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Flying Fox strain of Jerseys, the most famous Jerseys on record to-day.

JAMES MUIR & SON, Macgregor, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Farm adjoins town. Write.

E. A. AUGUST, Bates, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Yearling stallion, Fred Erskine, also young bulls and heifers for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, pioneer importer and breeder Red Polled Cattle, Bradwardine, Man. Correspondence promptly attended to.

M. GARDINER, Shoal Lake, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Present offering 4-year-bull and 6 bull calves.

G. STYLES, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Two year-bulls and some fall sows at lowest prices.

CASWELL, Travellers' Rest, Rosthern, Sask., Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale, also a quantity of rye grass seed.

E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man., breeder of prize Tamworths. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

PINEHURST SHORTHORNS, Robert Page, Pine Lake, Alta., breeder of high-class Scotch Shorthorns. Stock of both sex always for sale.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. Write. C. H. Crocker & Son, Pine Lake, Alta.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

S. J. THOMPSON & SON, St. James, Man., breeders of Ayrshires, Yorkshires and S.L. Wyandottes. Shipping station, Winnipeg.

ALEX. M. GLASSFORD, Tabley Hill, Knutsford, England. Large Yorkshires. Best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited.

B. A. VAN METER, Spring Hill Farm, Millet, Alta., breeder of high-class Polled Angus Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. BRAY, Home Grove Farm, Ralston, P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine.

JAMES MOORE, Beresford Stock Farm, Beresford P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Station on farm.

HEREFORDS of either sex for sale at all times. Intending purchasers met by appointment. O. Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.

CHAS. R. BOULTBEE, Broadview, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses. Farm adjoins town.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. One 5-year-old and two yearling bulls for sale.

FINLAY MURRAY, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Five young bulls, three fit for service, also cows and heifers.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca poultry.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

R. M. DOUGLAS, Tantallon, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

J. J. GOGGIN, Carberry, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Three young bulls for sale now.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station, C.N.R. Young bulls for sale, 8 to 17 months.

MCLELLAND & SONS, Hagelhurst Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Hereford Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Imported Baron's Pride—28835— at head of herd.

JOHN TRAUQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., breeders and importers of A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Write for what you want.

THOS. OLIVER, Bagot, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle. Two young bulls for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle.

G. E. WATSON, Macleod, Alta., breeder of Belgian Hares. Young stock \$1.50 pair.

NEWDALE Feed and Sale Stable. Livery in connection, best of drivers. McMan & Harry.

D. CAMERON, Achabeg Farm, Gilbert Plains, Man., Clydes & Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns & Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires, Berkshires, White Plymouth Rocks.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GIBSON & POTTER, Souris, Man., breeders of choice Shorthorn Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

DAVIDSON BROS., Lyonshall, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, South Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Berkshire Swine.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Galloway cattle. Cows for sale.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. GILLESPIE, Highland Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

P. TALBOT & SON, Lacombe, Alta., breeders of Scotch Shorthorns.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

W. M. CHAPMAN, Viewfield Stock Farm, Lyonshall P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. E. BALDING, Manitou, Man., breeder of W. of Tamworth Swine, from imported stock. Young stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

TOWNSEND & REID, Yorkton, Assa., breeders of Hereford Cattle.

BRETT & SONS, Dugald, Man., breeders of Polled Angus and Berkshires.

M. OUGHTON, Middlechurch, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle.

H. H. KEYES, Pense, Assa., breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

JOSEPH GLENN, Indian Head, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Quality our motto.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa., breeders of high class Clydesdale Horses.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize Eng. Berkshires. Young of both sexes.

W. M. J. MILLER, Rosevale Farm, Solsgirth, Man., breeder of Herefords.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



THE LEADING HERD OF
WESTERN CANADA

Headed by
Sotham's
"King Improver"
137748

Grand young bulls
cows, heifers and
Pure Shetland
Ponies
for sale

At the great International Exhibition held in Chicago, Dec. 1903, a Hereford won the grand champion steer of America.

Herefords won grand sweepstakes on car load. Herefords won grand sweepstakes for grass cattle.

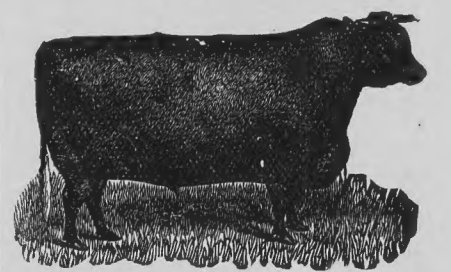
Hereford car load dressed out 68.3 per cent., the record for a car load at this show.

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Manitoba

Marchmont Stock Farm

MIDDLECHURCH P.O.
(7 miles north of Winnipeg)

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns



A herd of 100 is headed by the imported bulls, "Prince Alpine" and "Barrister." The present offering is 25 young bulls, from 2 weeks to 2 years old. Six are from imported Aberdeenshire cows and all by imported bulls. At present on hand: One 3 year old bull; one 2 year old bull; 12 bulls 1 year old and 15 calves. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited, and visitors always welcome and met by appointment. Phone 1004b.

W. S. LISTER

R. M. WILSON, MARRINGHURST P.O., MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires.

Douglas McPherson at head of stud. Sir Caithness at head of herd.

Intending purchasers can always rely on finding good stock at right prices.

SHIPPING STATION, PILOT MOUND.

Prairie Worm Remedy.

The most reliable Worm and Bot Specific for Horses. It can be fed at any time of the year without injury to the animal. Guaranteed to give immediate and permanent relief or your money refunded. At your druggist's for 50c. a box or sent direct by mail on receipt of price.

Patrick & McFarlane,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
YORKTON, - - - N. W. T.

The Cost of Feeding Beef Steers.

We are favored by E. Burrige, Cypress River, with the following notes on Mr. Leatherdale's report of his experiment in feeding steers rising two years:

I was very much interested in the experiences given in your June 5th issue by a Morden correspondent in reference to steer feeding, but considering the high price of hay and coarse grain the past winter, there does not appear to have been much profit made, taking the quantities of grain Mr. Leatherdale fed. I have figured it out that from Nov. 15th to April 7th each steer consumed 685 lbs. of oats and 1,000 lbs. of barley, equal to about 20 bushels of the former and 21 bushels of the latter. In this neighborhood both oats and barley have been worth 40 cents per bushel for the past 3 months at least, and hay has been unobtainable at \$15 per ton. I presume 15 lbs. of hay is a very moderate estimate of the quantity consumed per day by each steer, which, for the total period from Nov. 15th to April 7th, 144 days, gives 2,160 lbs. Now, at the time the steers were sold, the grain and the hay in this neighborhood would have realized \$16.40, but we will say \$16.00 respectively. The cost of chopping the grain at 7 cents per bag would amount to about another dollar. Judging from some sold at auction sales here, those steers last November were worth at least \$20 each. This will total up \$53.40, or just 10 cents under the price obtained for them. The exceptionally high price of hay and coarse grain this spring is, of course, respon-

Horse Raising.

While we frequently sigh for the markets for live stock enjoyed by our cousins to the south of us, it is still a fact that market conditions in the United States are sooner or later reflected in Canada. No branch of live stock husbandry in the States is in a more flourishing condition than the horse industry. The marvellous industrial activity of the past few years has greatly increased the demand for commercial horses, particularly for heavy draft and driving classes. The pessimists who have been predicting a horseless age are chagrined at the steady increase and higher prices for horses. In 1902 there were 16,533,224 horses in the United States, with an average value of \$58.61, and at the first of the current year there were 16,736,059, with an average valuation of \$67.93, a gain in two years of 202,835 head and the advance of average prices of \$9.32. This is a phenomenal showing in the face of the introduction of horseless vehicles and the expansion of motor power in operating street car lines. It would appear that the horse is steadily growing in popularity for commercial and pleasure use. The appraised valuation of horses in the United States is placed at \$1,136,940,298, a sum greater than any other one class of live stock in the country. This is a marvellous state of affairs and will be news to many who do not properly realize the importance of the horse industry.

Some of our clearest thinkers on the subject of the live stock business have stated that the horse industry is at pre-

dealer takes the cream. We do not want to unqualifiedly advise our readers against light horse breeding, but the signs of a decline in American prices for this class of stock are strong, and when it comes it will affect our markets as well. Even in the time of direst depression, there is room on some of the best farms for a few light horses of the best quality. Those will always sell. But we warn our readers solemnly to steer clear of the mediocre light horse, especially if they have only ordinary farm mares to mate with him. There will be a fair demand for the work horse of medium quality at times when the same grade of driver or saddle horse is unsaleable.

Over Feeding Horses.

It is perfectly safe to assert that thousands of work horses are injured by kindness. The owner thinks that because his team is hard worked, it ought to be heavily fed, but he forgets that it is not what a horse eats, but what it digests that counts. This is especially the case in summer, when there is much field work to be done and little time in which to do it.

The horse hurries home, hot and weary, is given all he can "hog," and goes out to the water trough, where he fills up on water and goes on to work again. First of all, his stomach was not in fit condition for food reception. The fatigued, hot, sweaty horse cannot digest food. He needs a rest first and then a drink of water, which passes through his stomach and stays in the large intestines. If he first eats grain and then drinks water, the food is largely washed out by the water and passes to the small and large intestines in which such food is not digested, but decomposes, gives up gas and thus sets up more or less disturbance and distress.

Under these circumstances a horse is not properly fed just because he has been furnished with six quarts of oats and all the hay he can gobble in the short interim of the noon hour.

He has been fed, to be sure, but he has derived little benefit from his food. All the benefit derived comes from the portion of the food digested, and that is very small when there is not sufficient time first to masticate properly and then digest normally.

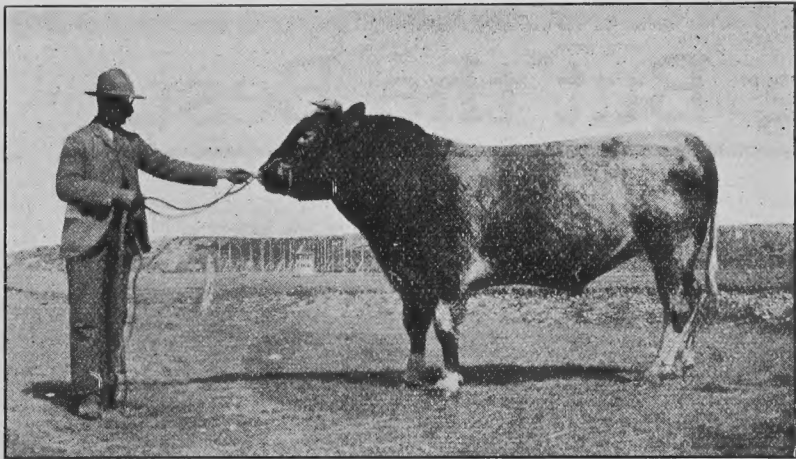
In the busy season the work horse should have small amounts of concentrated, nutritious food—just such an amount as he can masticate and digest. When corn is fed it adds fuel to the heat of his body and does not supply the strength and vigor he most requires. That comes from oats, and time is needed for their mastication.

Hay is unnecessary and actually injurious when fed at noon. It is not digested while the horse is at work. It does not remain in the stomach, but, like water, passes through into the large intestines, where it lies inert or decomposing until a period of rest promotes the normal process of digestion.

On general principles it will pay to cut in half the ration now being fed to work horses, provided they are given little time to masticate and digest their food. This will be found remedial where horses are evidently doing poorly, sweating too much, panting when at work, or having a tendency to diarrhoea. They will do better on less food for the reason that they digest the greater proportion of its nutrients.

Hay in summer time should only be fed very early in the morning and again at night, at which time the horse may have all he wants. Allow drinking water before meals.—A. Alexander, V.S.

The western ranchers are bestirring themselves in the way of providing dipping tanks for horses and cattle affected with mange. At widely scattered points they are being put in, and the round-up of one district has been treated by the Drowning Ford Ranch Co. J. H. Spencer, G. B. Murphy and Dan Hamilton built one in combination. The Western Packing Co. and a dozen more individual ranchers are putting in vats where they will do the most good.



BANNER BEARER, 38860.

Sold by Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, to C. W. Peterson, Calgary, at the recent Territorial Sale

sible for the little profit made. It may be many years before we shall again see prices so high for feed, but we may see lower prices in the spring for beef. I have for several years raised fall litters of pigs and fattened them, but at the present price of pork there is no profit in it. I would have done better to have sold my barley at 40 cents per bushel."

Mr. Burrige's analysis of the case is, we think, very much to the point, and we agree with him that there was little to show for the labor expended. There are other cases of the same kind known to us in which good feeders who put in good cattle to feed could about have got as much for the feed without the labor. Let us now assume that the same experiment is to be repeated next winter. It would be about right to cut down the value of the grain one-third and the hay one-half. This would bring down the grain to \$11 and the hay to \$8 or a prospective reduction in the feed bill of \$13.50. About \$18 was close to the value of those steers last fall, and in an ordinary season they would bring about \$48 when sold, or a profit of \$30 per steer. If they had been sold in an ordinary fall with a prospect of cheaper feed, they might have sold at \$20, thus reducing the prospective return to \$28. In other words, we pay \$20 for the steer and \$19 for his feed, or \$39 in all, and produce a fat bullock worth from \$48 to \$50, leaving at the rate of about one dollar to pay for attendance and house room for each fortnight he is on our hands. Will someone else take a turn at this question?

sent on the crest of the wave of prosperity and that a period of depression is imminent. This argument is probably based on the general principle that depression is economically certain to follow expansion, and with that we do not propose to quarrel. It seems, however, evident to us, that as long as the present enormous influx of immigrants into the Canadian West keeps up—and it is morally certain that it will not abate for several years—there is little danger of the demand for work horses falling off. It is clear to our vision also, that with the unprecedented activity in the matter of railway construction that is bound to occur this season, a vast number of heavy draught horses will be used and used up in the interest of our industrial and agricultural development. It is, therefore, reasonably certain that medium heavy to heavy draught horses will continue to be good property for a number of years.

We are not quite as confident in regard to light horses. Values of this class of stock fluctuate with the measure of general prosperity enjoyed by the nation or the community. One of the first luxuries that is dispensed with when business reverses are experienced is the driver and the saddle horse. The rearing of light horses is a profitable business where high prices are reaped in the halcyon days of commercial prosperity. They may enable the breeder to weather the storm of commercial depression when his buyers are not in evidence; but it is seldom that the breeder receives all his best light horses are worth. As a rule the

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
44 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

SUNNYSLOPE HERD of SHORTHORNS

I now offer for sale three yearling bulls and five bull calves, also several cows and heifers bred (or with calves at foot) to Loyalty (imp.). One of the yearling bulls is sired by the great champion Spicy Marquis, which Flatt sold to Van Horne for \$3,000. Address—

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alberta

FOREST HOME FARM



Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks

Eight young bulls ready for service; some extra good ones in this offering. Will price away down for the next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks are very choice. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred.

CARMAN AND ROLAND STATIONS.
POMEROY, P.O.

A. GRAHAM, Prop.

WM. CHALMERS, HAYFIELD, MAN.

BREEDER OF

Choice Shorthorns

Stock always for sale from such sires as Aberdeen 2nd, Crimson Knight and Banks o Don (imp.). Correspondence promptly attended to.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, SOURIS, MAN.

Are offering for Sale—

4 Shorthorn Bulls,

13 to 20 month's old, the get of Baron's Pride, (Imp.)



MELROSE STOCK FARM
Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—16 young bulls and 16 year-old heifers, also a few Clydes of both sexes.

Our herd; also age at Wm. Bulls sing

When written The N

Territorial Prizes for Export Cattle at Dominion Exhibition.

Western stockmen will be interested to learn that the Territorial Department of Agriculture at Regina has decided to offer prizes for car lots of export grass cattle grown in the Territories entered for competition at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg (July 25 to August 6). That is to say, the department will pay to the owner of any car lot of such cattle winning a prize in class 27 of the exhibition prize list an amount equal to that of the prize won.

The conditions laid down in the prize list for the competition are as follows: Car lots of export cattle entered for competition must arrive on or before Monday, July 26. They will be judged on Wednesday, July 28, and must remain on exhibition until the close of the fair. Feed must be provided by the exhibition association.

The section of the list regarding this entry reads: "Carload export grass cattle, not less than sixteen head. To be entered in the name of the grower. Entry fee \$1 per carload. The first prize is \$100, 2nd \$60, 3rd 40.

A winner of the first prize gets \$200, of the second \$120, and of the third \$80. It is hoped that this action of the department will have the effect of ensuring a large number of entries in this class from the west.

Richard Gibson, writing from Ontario to an American exchange, says that never within the memory of the oldest farmer have foaling mares done so badly there as last winter. Weak or dead foals have come everywhere. The long and severe winter is at the bottom of it. He also says that most probably from the same cause lambs have been coming weak and troubled with goitre. Early lambs have not been so bad as those that came later. Want of exercise is one cause he points to, with corresponding lack of vitality.

Good Words.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Herbageum. I always get good results by feeding it. I have been feeding it for two years, and, therefore, know what I am talking about. It keeps my hens free from lice and makes them lay more eggs. I feed it to my pigs, and the good results are certainly remarkable. The benefit to my horses has been alone worth more to me than I have paid for Herbageum for all my stock. I would not be without Herbageum."

STEPHEN STEPHENS.

Glendenning, Man., Dec. 9, 1903.

"I have tried a great many stock foods and condition powders, but I have found nothing to equal Herbageum. I feed it to horses and cattle and have found it of special benefit that have been in poor condition."



MONEY IN HOGS AND POULTRY

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
DEAR SIR:—I have found your "International Stock Food" all you claim it to be, especially for young pigs. My young pigs have done remarkably well. Also your "International Poultry Food." I never had anything keep hens laying so well in winter. Have been selling eggs every week since I commenced using it.
Yours respectfully,
J. H. McCULLY, St. Mary's, Ont.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. We have thousands of testimonials like this on file in our office, and we will pay you \$1,000 cash if they are not genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in addition to the regular grain feed, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific stock feeding.

Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Cattle, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season. You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than any other time, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a large extra profit during the Summer Season. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

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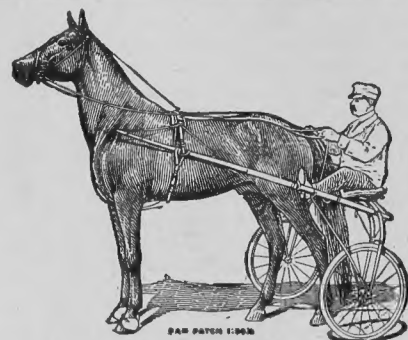
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DAN PATCH 156K.
World's Champion Harness Horse.
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Nothing But the Best.

I have a new shipment of

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

just arrived, which comprises several winners, and is up to my usual shipments, consisting of the very best that can be bought.



Imp. GRANDEE, Imp. GLASSERTON, and many other good ones. Our prices are right and our terms easy. We guarantee every horse a sure foal getter. If you are in need of a stallion in your district communicate with

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, BRANDON or ALIC COLQUHOUN, DOUGLAS, MAN.
Clydesdale and Hackney Mares and Fillies always for sale.

Imp. CAIRNHILL (11292) [3645]

First in 3-year-old class and champion over all ages at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, September, 1903.

First in 3-year-old class and champion over all ages at Chicago International, December, 1903.

Imp. PLEASANT PRINCE (10835) [10636]

Second prize aged class Chicago International, 1902.

First prize aged class Chicago International, 1903.

Imp. BORDER MACK (11297) 10642

Fifth prize aged class Chicago International, 1903.

Imp. SIR WALTER (11545) 10643

Third prize 3-year-old class Chicago International, 1903.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY,

BALGAY FARM, Brandon, Man.

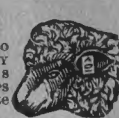


The largest flock of **LEICESTERS** in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for summer fairs.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.



B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

Have two litters, will be ready to ship 1st May, from \$5.00 up. Two grand Fox Terrier dog pups at \$10.00 each. Eggs from English Silver Wyandottes, \$2.00 per setting. W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Manitoba.

67 YEARS WITHOUT CHANGE 67

Have imported and bred Shorthorns and Sheep. I have young imported and home-bred cows, heifers and bulls of the best breeding and quality for sale at moderate prices. Shropshire Sheep, both home-bred and imported, always on hand. Will offer anything I have. Carloads of bulls bought and shipped to any point. Ask for catalog and prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
PER. IN AMERICA OF ALFRED MANSELL & CO., SHREWSBURY, ENG.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

FOR SALE

DRAFT HORSES

OF ALL AGES

Having disposed of all our range lands for farming purposes, we now offer our entire herd of 3500 draft horses at reduced prices in carload lots. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages, represents the results of twenty years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Farcher, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered Farcher and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,

G. W. CLARK, Mgr.

GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

Just arrived, two cars of stock, fresh from Scotland. The whole lot is now offered for sale, embracing

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Your choice of 9 imported bulls, a selection not to be had anywhere else in Manitoba. In the lot there are animals that will yet be heard from. Come early and get first choice. They all show effect of long journey and change of climate, but will astonish purchasers when up in flesh. Will meet at Carberry if notified in time.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

An American Professor in the English Beef Market.

Professor W. J. Kennedy, who has been sent over by the U.S. minister of agriculture to learn whatever he can pick up on the other side of the Atlantic that will be of advantage to the western stockmen, has started at the Birkenhead lairages, where American cattle must be slaughtered soon after they are landed. He was naturally a little bit amused at the contrast between the way a bullock is put out of business by a gang of English butchers and the Chicago style of doing the same thing. He says:

"Their methods of handling the animals from the stalls to the hooks are very crude, when compared with ours as practiced in the Chicago packing houses. At Birkenhead the animals are untied in the stalls and taken in lots of about five to small paddocks outside of the killing floors. Then one at a time they are roped and led into the killing rooms. Here they are knocked down by the use of a pole-axe in the hands of an attendant, who then turns the animal over and bleeds it. The blood is collected in a tin receptacle. After the blood is all out a man carries the tin pan out of the killing room to some part unknown to the writer. The animal is then skinned, the internals removed and carried out and it is halved and hung on the hooks.

It requires about five minutes every time to get a steer from the small paddock into the killing room. During this time some half-dozen men were standing idle, as but one steer is killed at a time in the killing room of one firm. Swift or Armour in their Chicago houses would kill a dozen steers while the three Englishmen at Birkenhead were getting the halter on one. This is one of the most backward things I have seen in all their work. A little bit of American ingenuity would not come amiss in this country of slow and conservative methods."

In the course of a year from 250,000 to 300,000 head of fat cattle from U.S. and Canada are handled at Birkenhead, which is the principal point of landing, being adjacent to Liverpool.

"Upon arrival the cattle are driven from the boats into the stables or pens, where they are inspected under the supervision of the board of agriculture. Every animal is securely tied, either by the neck or by the horns. They remind the writer of the methods employed in Canada in fattening cattle—the stall feeding process, where each animal has a stall by himself. After each animal had been carefully examined and approved by the inspector, the buyers are admitted and the animals are sold."

In buying live weight is never considered. Everything is sold by dressed weight. The buyer examines the cattle in the stalls and picks those most likely to suit his market. He may buy many or few as suits him. The culls usually go to the colliery butchers at prices proportionate to their value. "Never before did I see such sharp and close discrimination made in favor of quality."

LIGHTER CATTLE COMING INTO FAVOR.

"The market demands have undergone a wonderful change in the last decade. The animal that was the prime seller ten years ago is a drug on the market today, in fact is not wanted. In 1894 cattle under 1,600 pounds were not sought for. The heavy animals were demanded. Today the opposite is true. While there are a considerable number of these heavy cattle on the markets, they sell at a low price. Each year has seen a gradual change from the heavy to the lighter animal. At the present time the most popular weight is in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds. In fact, under rather than over that weight is preferred. Animals of this weight cut up to much better advantage than those of a heavier weight. The demand is for the smaller and lighter cuts.

These animals contain more flesh and less of the fat and tallow than is found in the heavier cattle. Cattle of this weight will command about 1 cent per pound more than those weighing from 200 to 300 pounds more. In this respect a large number of the Ameri-

can cattle are too heavy to meet the best demands. Our handy-weight market-toppers on the Chicago market would just suit these people. However, it is not our light weight cattle that are most largely exported. It is usually the heavier cattle, ranging around 1,500 or 1,600 pounds that are sent to the British ports. This is partially accounted for, at least, in the fact that more weight can be shipped in a given amount of space. This, no doubt, will be modified in the near future to meet the best demands of the market. Our people are not very likely to continue sending the article that is not wanted. If we expect to get the best prices in the best markets we must cater to the demands of the consumer. This being the case, it is our light weight cattle which should be sent across the pond."

The English consumer wants what is here called baby beef and American feeders must cater to that demand. We know already that the earlier a steer can be finished, the greater will be his daily gain, in the most saleable kind of meat. There is less bone and tallow and more lean meat in a two year old steer than a three-year old. American butchers discriminate against heifer beef, the English favor it because the meat is more juicy and it cuts out better. If they are a little behind in their way of slaughtering, those Englishmen beat the Americans in the art of selecting and cutting up to the best advantage.

It is evident that Professor Kennedy's investigations will help to introduce improved methods both of breeding and feeding. We shall follow him with interest.

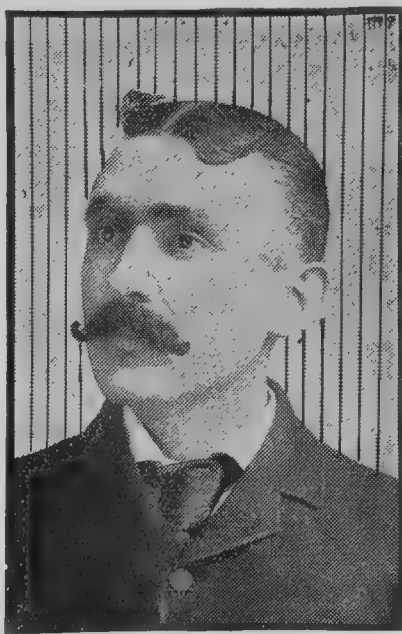
Care of the Foal.

The first year of the foal's life is the time when it can be made or unmade. In many cases colts are stunted because of the fact that their mothers are worked during the warm season. In theory it might be advisable to allow brood mares to run for a period of three or four months after foaling without doing any work. In the case of pure bred animals undoubtedly it will pay to do this and upon ranches of course there is no difficulty. However, under ordinary farm conditions where animals are raised for work purposes it is generally necessary to put the brood mares to work. Where this is the case some little pains should be taken to keep the colt in thrifty condition.

The first thing that we would suggest is that the colt be taught to eat just as early as possible. One may begin this at the age of 4 to 6 weeks by placing a little box in his yard or stall to which his mother cannot gain access, and into this putting some ground oats or a little boiled feed. There is no better feed for the young colt than oats, either whole or ground. A little boiled oats or barley once or twice a week will also give splendid results. Special pains should be taken not to allow the colt to gorge itself with heated milk, as there is nothing that will throw the system out of condition more quickly. During the day if it is not possible to keep the colt in the pasture it should by all means have access to a yard, because if kept in a stall there is danger of its going wrong in the legs.

If a colt is fed a little grain three times a day, and in addition to this has its mother's milk, as well as a little grass, it should keep in good, thrifty condition, and in fact may be maintained in high flesh. While it is possible to overfeed, yet ordinarily this is seldom done unless in cases where animals are fitted for show. It is much better to feed animals of all kinds liberally than to keep them on sparing ration. They will not only keep their shape better if well fed, but heavy horses will invariably grow to greater weight if they are well cared for from birth.

The Canadian Land and Ranching Co. are putting on about 1,500 stockers this season. Mr. Andrews, the manager of the company, states that he believes beef prices will improve this year.



H. A. MULLINS, 30 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE IN CANADA

DISPOSE OF YOUR BEEF THIS YEAR THROUGH

H. A. Mullins & Co.

Live Stock Commission Salesman
and Forwarding Agents

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Ranchers and Live Stock Dealers, consider your own interests and get the top prices for your Beef Cattle this year. The success of our business depends entirely upon the results we secure for you and every effort will be put forth to obtain top prices.

We have numerous inquiries from exporters in the East who wish to purchase and it will be to your advantage to send us word what cattle you have to dispose of this year.

If you have good cattle arrange to ship early and avoid the big rush likely to be this fall.

We Solicit Your Correspondence.

GOLD MEDAL HERD OF SHORTHORNS



10 YEARLING BULLS

Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd Prize Winners at Winnipeg.

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by—Topsman's Duke, Nobleman, (imp.) and Pilgrim (imp.) mostly by the latter sire which has developed into a grand massive bull.

Females, all ages—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.)

Also Herd Bulls—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke.

This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western Stables will direct visitors. —All Visitors Welcome.—

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

CARLTON HEREFORDS

Herd headed by Gold Prince 88168, a state fair winner, sired by the great show bull Gold Dollar.

The cows in this herd were selected from the leading herds in the United States and are sired by such noted bulls as Dandy Rex, Militant, Kansas Lad, Imp. Lord Chesterfield and St. Elmo of Shadeland, one of the best sons of Imp. Garfield.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
Inspection invited and Correspondence solicited. Farm 2 miles north of Solsgirth Station.

FENTON BROS. & CO., Solsgirth, Man.
Carlton Hereford Farm.

Alex. Galbraith & Son BRANDON, MAN.

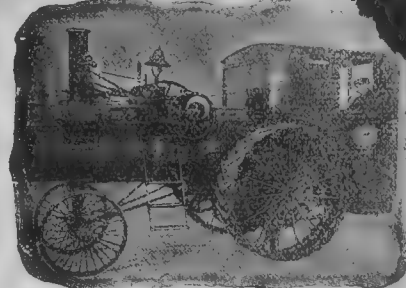
OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF STRICTLY

First-Class Stallions

of the various breeds from two years old upwards at one-half the ordinary price to make room for new importation. We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Man.

SAWMILLS,
SEPARATORS,
FEEDERS,
WINDSTACKERS,
WEIGHERS,
LOADERS
and BAGGERS



The Robt. SEAFOORTH, C.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

L. Bastedo, Moose Jaw, Assa., has purchased three recently imported Clydes and one Shire stallion.

Dr. Harrington, V.S., who has been managing the Wairond ranche south of Calgary, has resigned that position to take up a veterinary practice at Red Deer, Alta.

J. Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., recently increased his fine herd of Shorthorns by purchasing a couple of very fine imported heifers, also two cows, from W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

A. D. Patterson, Ladner, B.C., recently added a very fine young stock bull to his Shorthorn herd. This animal was purchased from Hon. John Dryden, the price being \$500.

A shipment consisting of four or five carloads of pure bred stock was recently brought from Ontario to Alberta and British Columbia. The value of the consignment is placed at over \$10,000.

A. J. Day recently brought in 3,500 head of cattle from Texas for his range near Medicine Hat. The shipment consisted of 90 car loads, made up in four train loads, and the animals included 150 pure bred Hereford bulls.

On June 15, D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., sold at auction 74 head of large Yorkshire pigs which made the capital average of \$85.60. Several of these will be exhibited at St. Louis. T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minnesota, was a free buyer with this end in view. For one sow he paid \$380.

Wm. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, Aberdeenshire, one of the most successful breeders of Shorthorns in Britain, has just died at the age of 42. His father was for many years a notable figure in the Shorthorn world, but since his death the younger Marr has taken a considerably higher position. Bulls of his breeding have topped the world's markets and his death is a decided loss to the Scotch Shorthorn interests.

A couple of issues ago we made reference to the proposal of the Dominion government to supplement the money won at St. Louis by Canadian breeders. It is not as yet known how many Eastern Canadians are going to attend, but according to information received from the chief of the live stock department, quite a large number have been manifesting an interest in the competitions, and it is likely that Ontario breeders will go south in considerable force.

Messrs. Trotter and Trotter, of the well known horse exchange, Brandon, Man., have selected a fine lot of range bred horses and are now offering them for sale. They write: We have on hand 100 head of western horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. All are well bred Percherons. The farmers in this country know that the western bred horse is the one for Manitoba. We are prepared to sell in car lots or in teams. We purchase direct from the ranges and select the largest stock, consequently the demand is great for this class of horse."

A very wide circle of acquaintances throughout the West will regret to learn of the death of the Shorthorn breeder, John S. Robson, which occurred at his home six miles south of Manitou, Man., on the 22nd of June. A complication of typhoid fever with pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Robson, who was one of the earliest and best known settlers in that part of Southern Manitoba, has also for many years been widely known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and his stock sold readily all over his home district. He is survived by his wife and one son. Another son, a very fine lad, was accidentally shot some years ago. Mr. Robson has deserved success in his business and his residence and buildings are among the very finest in Southern Manitoba. The only time he exhibited outside his home district, was when a few years ago he had a first prize for a fine bull calf at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Jersey fanciers made things hum at the sale held by F. S. Cooper, the great Pennsylvania breeder and importer of Jerseys. Ninety-one head sold at an average of \$185, running from \$50 up to \$3,000, a 14 year old imported cow, Blue Belle, making \$3,600. A 4 year old cow made \$2,350. A 2 year old daughter of Blue Belle made \$1,600 and 18 more made from \$600 to \$1,200 each. The secret of those long figures is that most of them are in calf to a wonderful bull. Golden Fern's Lad, an uncommon specimen of the breed and others are at liberty to use his services before leaving.

While up at Edmonton lately a Nor'-West Farmer representative met James Tough, Edmonton's pioneer Hereford breeder. He writes: After a drive of some five miles northwest from Edmonton, winding in and out among the timber, we at last reached a good big clearing of several hundred acres, any of which Mr. Tough assured the writer would raise from 100 to 115 bushels of oats per acre. It is only a little over two years ago since four females were bought for the foundation of the present herd. They were purchased from Wm. Sharman, of Souris. A little over a year ago another purchase was made of two females from Ingleside Farm, Compton, Quebec. The animals were Sylvan 13th sired by Mark Hanna, a Pan-American winner. The other was Daisy 2nd of Ingleside, sired by Sir Horace, grand sire Corrector. While at the Winnipeg Industrial a year ago, Mr. Tough bought his present stock bull, Goldstone, from Benallick & Son and a female from Geo. Leigh & Co., of Aurora, Ill., that they had imported from J. Price, of Pembroke, England. The heifer, Delicata 2nd (imp.), was sired by a son of Albion. Both Goldstone and the heifer have done well in Mr. Tough's hands. Goldstone is all that was predicted of him when Mr. Tough bought him and is fit to head the choice herd for which he was bought. This spring another pair of heifers was bought from Geo. Leigh & Co. and delivered at Calgary fair. One of them, a yearling, Miss Blackstone, sired by Blackstone, is a show heifer in any company. The other heifer, a two year old, is Choke Cherry. Her sire was the great Corrector, owned by T. F. Sotham. Choke Cherry is in calf to Albion, the stock bull shown so successfully by Geo. Leigh & Co. at the Winnipeg Industrial a year ago. With the herd which Mr. Tough now owns, he is fixed to go anywhere and take honors in the best company.

Joseph Culshaw, of Castle Hill, Towneley, Burnley, England, died recently at the ripe age of 92. Inseparably linked with the halcyon days of the Shorthorn Mr. Culshaw's name will always remain and while he lived he was one of the chief links in the chain which bound the middle decades of the old century and the "red, white and roan" breed together. For years Mr. Culshaw had been in the very greatest request as a judge of Shorthorns in the show ring and up to 1902 he remained active, but since that year he gradually failed. He came of a family devoted to the fitting of cattle and his mother has won greater honors in this line than any one in history, for her two sons, Joe Culshaw and George Moore, for so long herdsman at Holker Hall, won higher honors than were ever won in cattle feeding by two half-brothers. It was with the Butterfly cattle, the property of Col. Towneley, that Mr. Culshaw obtained his greatest prominence. He entered the employ of Col. Towneley in 1849 and in 15 years the herd won 22 cups, 126 medals and over \$10,000 in prize money. The Towneley herd was finally dispersed in 1878 and then Mr. Culshaw retired into private life. In his day it was freely acknowledged that he had no superior in the United Kingdom in the preparation of cattle for the show ring and in 1852, 1854, 1860 (for both male and female) 1857 and 1860 he brought back from the battle of giants at the Royal Show the premier honors to Towneley Park when to do so meant to defeat both Bates and Booth in the heyday of their fame. Joe Culshaw has been immortalized in both song and story "Saddle and Sir-lion" and other works containing

sketches of him and his career. He was with the "red, white and roans" man and boy for his whole life and none was better liked nor more respected than he.—Breeder's Gazette.

While up at the end of the Calgary & Edmonton line lately, one of the Nor'-West Farmer representatives called on W. F. Cameron, of Strathcona, who has probably as fine a bunch of Jerseys as there is in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Cameron started his herd some eight years ago, while living in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., by buying the wonderful cow, Rosey Riley, which has been a prize winner wherever shown, and no wonder, as she is an ideal Jersey of good size and perfect dairy type. Such prices have always been offered Mr. Cameron for stock from Rosey Riley that he has been able to retain only one of her progeny in the herd. Last January a purchase of choice young things was made from Dentonia Stock Farm, of Toronto, of several of the best that money would buy, among others Merry Bahar 65925, sired by Lord Dentonia (imp.), dam Gul Bahar 147713. Merry Bahar was first in the bull calf class at Toronto, showing in a class of nine, which would warrant anyone in saying he is not unlikely the best Jersey bull of his age in Canada today. The other animals purchased and brought up at the same time were Lady McBeth of Dentonia, 14 months old, sired by Island Lad of Dentonia, dam Lady Leeds, bred by Mrs. T. M. Jones. This heifer is a lovely fawn, with every mark in favor of her being a butter maker that will make a record. The other animal purchased at Dentonia is Dentonia's Adoration, 11 months old, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, dam Dentonia Idol. When this calf is shown at Edmonton fair we expect her to show up as one of the attractions. Mr. Cameron has three more head of young things now on the way up from Dentonia. One of these is Gem of Dentonia, winner of 1st in her class last year at Toronto. Another is Dentonia's Superfine, dam (imported) 18 Karat of Dentonia, sire (imported) Island Lad. The last of the new purchase, but not the least, is Dentonia's Trilby, sire Lord Dentonia, dam New Trilby, grandam Blossie Pogis.

John Graham, Carberry, Man., writes: "I have to report the following sales: To R. A. Cox, of Beresford, the newly imported bull, Flambeau of Dalmeny and the 3 year old heifer, Kingordie Augusta. Mr. Cox is to be congratulated upon purchasing a bull with such breeding. Flambeau of Dalmeny was bred by the Earl of Rosebery Dalmeny Park Edinburgh and is descended on the dam's side from the famous old Fanny B family, long bred at Burnside by the late James Bruce. His sire, Villager, of the famous old Upper Mill Village Maid family, is a great sire, blood red in color, and has only been shown twice, once at Edinburgh, where he was 1st and champion, and once at the Highland society show at Stirling, when he was 2nd, competing among old bulls when three years of age. His grand sires Goldfinder and Earl of March, are both Highland Society winners. The heifer, Kingoodie Augusta, was bred by Alex. D. Massie, Kingoodie, Boustie, Aberdeenshire. She is descended on her dam's side from the Lady Irvine family. Her sire was the noted bull Bogside Hero, bred at Bogside, which ought in itself to be a recommend for excellence. Mr. Cox has not as yet a large herd but he is founding it on right lines and this later addition of imported stock ought to place him in the front rank of Manitoba breeders, and persons in search of a herd header should certainly look him up and see what he has to offer. To Robt. M. Douglas, of the tallon, Assa., I have just sold the beautiful red bull, Golden Cup. This bull was bred by Wm. Duthie at Collynie. He was bred on the dam's side from Caprice, by the noted bull, Count March. His sire, Lovat Champion, needs no introduction to Shorthorn men. Bred at Beaufort by Lord Lovat from the famous Broodbooks family, he was 1st and champion at Inverness show and sale, where he was purchased by Mr. Duthie. He was used at Collynie for three years, and after-

wards sold at a very long price to Andrew Crystal, of Marshall, Michigan, in whose herd he is at present doing service. Royal Star, the grand sire of Golden Cup, is the bull that has made the Beaufort Castle herd famous and has probably sired more high priced bulls than any sire living. I look for a great future for this bull, as he is a first class individual, and with such breeding in his veins should do wonders as a stock getter. To J. D. Hunt, Austin, Man., have gone the newly imported Yorkshires, Dalmeny Empress 29 and Dalmeny Duchess 48 and the boar Dalmeny King Frost. To James Cathrae, Carberry, Man., one bull and three heifers, Poll-ed Angus. The bull, Hess, was bred by the late John Morrison, Hat-tonslap, Old Meldrum. He is a great fleshy 3 year old, and when he left Scotland scaled 1,792 lbs. The heifers, which were bred by Colonel Morrison, of Mount Blairy, are all toppers and will likely be heard from at the coming Dominion fair at Winnipeg."

UP-TO-DATE BOUNDARY HERD

-OF-

Poland China and Model Tamworth Swine



I can show as many outstanding winners as anyone I have the best lot of sows that can be found. Breeding stock of either sex for sale. Can accommodate parties with sows bred or unbred, any age, to suit the purchaser. Nothing but first-class stock handled. Prices reasonable, considering stock.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

IMPROVED RANCH FOR SALE

Four miles from Cochrane, Alberta. There are 1000 acres freehold, and some lease land, two miles river frontage, never failing springs. No better range in Alberta. On main line of C.P.R. 7 roomed bungalow house, stone stable accommodate 24 head; large hay loft, implement sheds, men's shacks, corrals, enclosures, etc., 80 acres of brome grass. The whole will be sold with or without furniture, implements, or stock. Further particulars from

W. F. U. COPEMAN,
COCHRANE, ALBERTA.

THE
CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.
BRANDON, MAN.

FIRE, HAIL & LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

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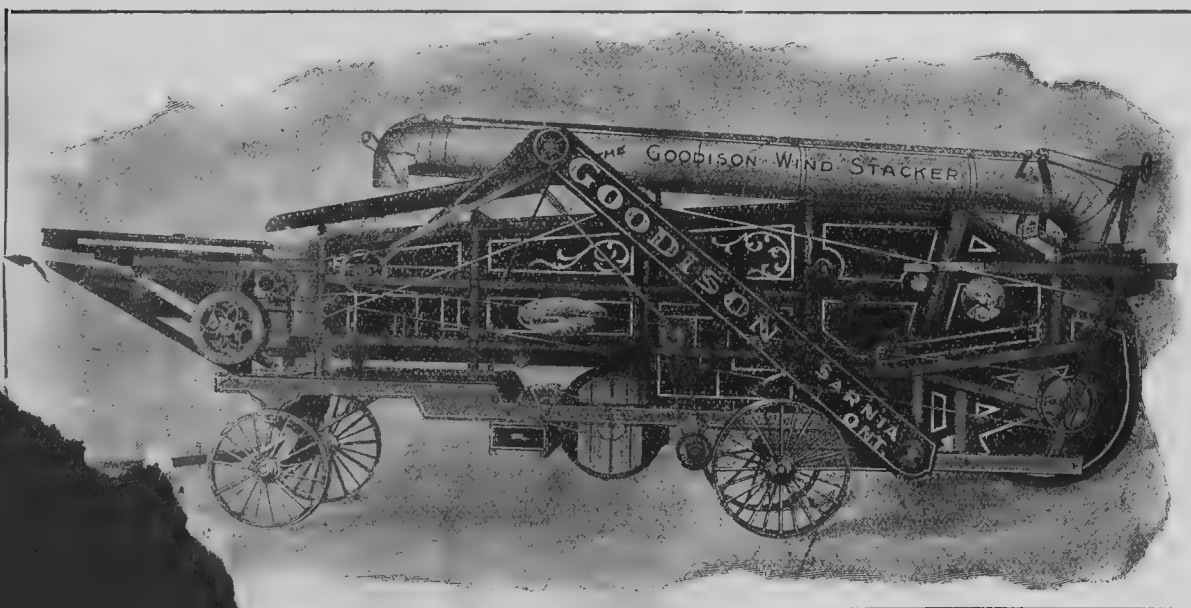
WATEROUS DOUBLE CYLINDER TRACTION ENGINE.

4 Sizes, 18 H. P., 22 H. P., 26 H. P. and 26 H. P. Plowing Engine.

"RICH"

BAND

CHITTER



McCLOSKEY MANITOBA THRESHER.

PERFECTION
WEIGHERS

HAM HEAD
LIGHTS

TANK
PUMPS

THRESHER
WIRE
CABLES

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, CO'Y, Ltd.

CATALOGUE No. N. F. 13.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Injury to Ankle.

Tumbleweed, Plum Coulee, Man.: 1. "Mare, 8 years old, had her left ankle on fore foot injured, when a suckling colt, by her dam stepping on the ankle. She seemed to get over it while young. Last summer I turned her to pasture, but had to put hobbles on her front feet to protect other stock. Her front ankles got somewhat sore, and since that she has been lame all the time. The ankle has always been somewhat puffed since the injuring of it. 2. Percheron stallion six years old has covered 4 of my mares, but every time on the withdrawal the semen comes out and is lost. I understand that with this stallion this nearly always occurs. Is it of any use to breed to such a horse?"

Answer—Apply a blister to the joint and repeat it once or twice at ten days' interval, giving complete rest during treatment. 2. If the mares come back again, you had better try another stallion.

Old Wire Cut.

R. H., Starbuck, Man.: "Have a driving horse, six years old, that got cut on wire fence when a foal. The cut was at fetlock joint. There is a slight swelling in the place. At times he goes lame and again he is all right for a while."

Answer—Rub in a little blue ointment twice a week.

Lumps in Teats.

C. H., Treherne, Man.: "I have a good 4 year old dairy cow that has been milking for a year. She milks well now, but seems to have a lot of little lumps in her teats. They appear to be sore, as she kicks when being milked. The last of the milk is very bloody, and the blood rises to the top with the cream."

Answer—These lumps are generally similar to the warts that grow so often on the outside of the teat, but, of course, are not so hard. There is no way of getting at them to remove them, and all you can do is to use a milking tube if the cow is hard to milk by hand.

Lump on Shoulder.

W. W. W., Newdale, Man.: "Have a large horse which developed a lump about the size of a hen's egg on the point of his right shoulder last summer. It would disappear soon after he started to work, but would swell up again during night. It was quite soft, and felt as though it was deeply seated. It did not give any trouble until this spring after he had been working for some time on the seeder, when it became tender to draw on. Now he has developed a similar lump on the point of his left shoulder. We have tried bathing it with cold water, and using gall cure when working, but without any effect. Would the draft being too low cause it?"

Answer—The cause of these is the pressure of a badly fitting collar, which does not distribute the weight evenly, but bears too hard on one place. If you will apply a blister to each of these lumps it is likely they will soften and when lanced discharge some pus and then heal up. Of course you will have to stop working him while under treatment.

Itchy Hind Leg.

W. T., Sperling, Man.: "What is the cure for horses which are itchy in the hind legs?"

Answer—Wash the legs with creolin and water 1 to 50 or the Kreso Dip advertised by Parke, Davis & Co. Three or four applications should cure this trouble, if thoroughly done each time.

Lump on Knee.

A. F., St. Claude, Man.: "I have a colt which was born last week with a lump on his knee about the size of a bean. Since then it has grown to be nearly as big as an egg. At first it was soft, but now it is like flesh. The lump is right at the side of the knee, a little forward and extending two inches below. It is not sore to touch. I have rubbed it with spavin cure twice a day, but see no improvement so far. He is a little lame on it, and he throws his leg forward and outward at every step."

Answer—Paint the swelling every day with tincture of iodine.

Lameness.

J. W., Olds, Alta.: "I have two cows, one of which is lame in the front leg or shoulder. She is going on three legs. The shoulder seems to be sinking and at the upper part of the leg the flesh is going off and the cords are drawn out so that the skin is drawn out on them. She had a bealing on the leg, which broke and ran quite a while ago. The other cow is weak in the hind parts. The hind legs bend and she will fall. When we first took notice of her she would stagger and sink in her back, but would not fall. The trouble is now all in the legs. She goes around and feeds when we help her up. Both cows eat well, and are not so poor as might be supposed."

Answer—Cow No. 1 is wasted in the shoulder because she is lame from the part where the bealing took place. This part should be blistered. Apply the following: Cantharides two drachms, biniodide of mercury two drachms, croton oil one drachm, vaseline two ounces. Mix. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with vaseline.

Cow No. 2 is suffering from incomplete paralysis, and it is impossible to foretell if she will recover or not. Give her two drachms powdered nuxvomica in a gallon of chop twice a day.

Worms.

J. W. S., Didsbury, Alta.: "I have a yearling colt which was thin last fall when I weaned it at 6 months old. I had it castrated at 2½ months old, which apparently had no effect on it, but towards fall it became thinner and has not picked up much since. It has grown some, but the old hair is not all gone yet and it is very dull and careless of the bunch with which it was turned on the 1st of April. Is there likely a lingering illness, or may it improve without treatment? It showed no dullness until about a month ago. It was in a large box stall all winter and fed good hay and a little oats twice a day with every water privilege."

Answer—The colt is probably suffering from intestinal worms. Give him a tablespoonful of turpentine in a pint of milk every morning for three days, then follow the last dose with half a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the treatment in a fortnight.

Chronic Edema.

A. F. T., Grenfell, Assa.: "I have a mare which a few years ago, before having a foal, swelled up badly under the belly from the udder and extending up into the flank. This swelling has never gone down and is sometimes very hard, looking almost like rupture, especially in or a little below the flanks. Would it be safe to try to raise any more foals from her?"

Answer—This swelling is caused by an obstruction of the circulation of the under surface of the body, probably thrombosis of the veins and will be aggravated by pregnancy. She could raise a colt safely, but would have a very much larger swelling of the part during the later months of pregnancy.



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Mr. COOK'S PERSONAL VIEWS

Last month we told you what we thought of Mr. Cook's Aermotor at Bird's Hill, Man., but a letter fresh from his pen will be read with interest.
Bird's Hill, Man., June, 1904.

Gentlemen:—I am more than pleased with the 12 foot Chicago Aermotor erected upon my farm last month, and am only sorry I did not have one sooner. The tower is 65 feet high. I have already done quite a lot of grinding for the neighbors, and I find the elevator saves a great deal of labor. Being able to grind all the feed for the horses saves me at least one bushel in every five. I have always had plenty of water, and calculate the mill pumps about 500 gallons an hour. I shall always have great pleasure in recommending your windmill.

Yours truly, HUBERT E. COOK.

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Sick Calf.

R. J. W., Sperling, Man.: "I have a heifer calf about two months old which took sick a week ago. She refused to take her allowance of milk and lay down all day long. Her water was very thick and nearly as red as blood, and twice I have seen blood coming down her nose. She seems to have something in her windpipe, as her breath comes with a jerk. She will not drink skim milk, but takes a little new milk. Her bowels seem all right. I dosed her with half a pint of linseed oil and afterwards a teaspoonful of sweet nitre in lukewarm water. We fed her 4 or 5 quarts of cold skim milk per day, and she was tied up in the barn all day long. A few days before I had a sick cow. When at her worst, she gave only a pint of milk a day. We did not use her milk, but kept it separate and fed it to the calf. Do you think it was this cow's milk that made the calf sick?"

Answer—Give a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in a pint of linseed gruel three times a day. Feed only warm new milk until the calf gets well again. It is possible the sick cow's milk affected the calf.

Weak and Hairless Young Pigs.

L. H., Duhamel, Alta.: "I have noticed in your columns several inquiries concerning the cause of weak and hairless pigs being farrowed this spring, but as yet have seen no very satisfactory answer. I have had the same trouble with my sows, as have also many of my neighbors, and I never brought sows down to farrow in better shape. The only thing I can think of that would have caused the trouble is lack of exercise in the sow during pregnancy. We had a hard cold winter, with lots of snow from the middle of January till spring, and, although sows may have had plenty of room to exercise, as mine had, they would not do so, but just came out of bed long enough to eat and then go back. Do you think this would have caused the trouble? I have not been in-breeding."

Answer—The cause of this is lowered vitality of the parents, one or both, or else consanguinity (inbreeding). Want of exercise would certainly lower the vitality of the sow, and thus act as a predisposing cause.

Bots.

Subscriber, Lamerton, Alta.: "Mare 6 years old, ran on the range all winter, was broken this spring and worked and fed gradually. She seemed to keep getting poorer and weaker as work continued, so I had to quit work, from which time she gradually failed, getting weaker and swelling somewhat in the hind legs. She died today. She ate well. I am sending specimen of grub found in her paunch. It was lined with them. 1. Are these bots? 2. If so, what can be done for them?"

Answer—1. Yes. 2. Bots always leave the stomach soon after the grass comes. The remedy is carbon bisulphide given in a gelatine capsule.

Facial Paralysis.

Winter, Beaumont, Alta.: "About 6 weeks ago a 3 year old mare was found in the stable with both upper and lower lips swollen and hanging down from three to four inches, so much so that for 2 days she was unable to take any food. We concluded that she was kicked in some way by her stable mate and that also in straining back she had bruised and rubbed the under side of her jaw with the halter. The swelling has gone down considerably, but is still far from normal, and her mouth is twisted to the off side, her lower lip hanging loose about an inch on the near side and all right on the off side. The V.S. said he thought it was partial paralysis and gave me a blister for her cheek and ten powders of nuxvomica. I have blistered and used the medicine to no purpose, and I am afraid that it is a permanent disfigurement."

Answer—In pulling back on the halter or in some other way the mare has injured the facial nerve and paralysis of the lips has resulted. This is seldom permanent, and you may expect a recovery in time, but how soon we cannot say. Mild blistering over the course of the nerve will assist in recovery.

Epithelial Tumor.

C. D., Sintaluta, Assa.: "I have a heifer 2 years old which has a sore on her left side as big as a man's hand. The lump seems as if like horn, and is growing all the time."

Answer—You should employ a veterinary surgeon to remove the tumor.

Typhoid Influenza.

Subscriber, Lloydminster, Sask.: "Mare 12 or 14 years of age, 1200 or 1300 lbs., has gone very thin since starting to work this spring. She was well looked after, getting a half gallon of oats three times a day while off work with good hay and a few hours per day on the grass. She is very loose, shows very little life, eats fairly well, has rock salt in manger, but doesn't touch it. Has had and has worms, short brown thick ones. She gets weaker every day. First she went in fore legs and now is weak on all four and can nearly be pushed over. During the last day or two a lump under skin has developed on the right shoulder, near bottom. This is a hard lump and is painful. Her neck also has hard lumps on it. Legs have not swollen. Her teeth are good, eye bright, anus is open and a quantity of matter has formed round it, with little black pin head spots between legs and on teats. The fellow I took her to said she had low fever with a touch of influenza and treated her, but without result. She has had one or two foals before I got her. She is now always in season and ejects white milky matter. Very short of wind, also passes a great deal of wind."

Answer—Your mare is evidently in a bad way, and situated as you are, without any drug store or veterinary surgeon, it is quite likely you will lose her. If you can procure whisky and quinine, give her that. Dissolve an ounce of quinine in a quart of whisky and give her three or four ounces of it in a little water three times a day. Feed her liberally and hope for the best.

Laminitis.

J. H., Newdale, Man.: "Cow is a good milker, but her front feet are so sore that she can scarcely walk or stand. The soles of her feet are very sore and I think that causes the slight swelling a little farther up. She gets on her knees, trying to get a rest for her feet."

Answer—Inflammation of the sensitive part just inside the hoof is the cause of the extreme pain. This condition is unusual in cattle, but quite common in horses. By the time this reaches you the worst of the attack would be over, and the cow should get better. It may take some time before she is quite well, and in bad cases the hoofs are shed off occasionally, but this is comparatively rare. Keep her on a soft marshy piece of ground if possible.

Swamp Fever.

Farmer, Eastern Assa.: "During February I purchased a heavy Clyde mare which was thin in flesh, but I was told that the cause was hard work last summer. I commenced feeding her grain with oat straw until spring work began, when I fed hay instead of straw. She had boiled barley occasionally. She has worked regularly this spring, but has sweat easily and did not seem to stand the work like a healthy horse should. I quit working her about a week ago and turned her out in the pasture, when for a day or two I noticed she would not go and feed with the other horses, but fed more by herself. I called in a V.S. and he said she had swamp fever and would not live long and advised me to trade her off. This was all he did for her, so I am not satisfied with his prescription. The mare's gums, tongue and inside of lips are of a pale color and she has a swelling on the belly about a foot back of the front legs. This resembles a small tea saucer turned upside down. She has no swelling of any consequence in legs nor has she showed a weakness in the legs as I have heard they do with swamp fever. I am now giving her a little grain with an occasional bran mash with boiled flaxseed and let her run on grass. I cannot see that she is gaining or losing in flesh. I noticed the heart beating quite heavily one day and the pulse a little weak. She comes in season. Until I hear from you I am using your prescription for malarial fever as given in your issue of March 20, 1900. This is a valuable mare and I would like to save her if possible. Her appetite is good."

Answer—The mare is undoubtedly affected with malarial or "swamp" fever and her chances of recovery are not promising, depending as they do upon the condition of the blood, and this must be in a very bad state or you would not notice the paleness of the gums. When the destruction of the blood cells has reached a certain point the organs which produce them seem unable to do so fast enough to make up for the waste, and the blood gets poorer and poorer in spite of good feeding and careful treatment. Before this point is reached, however, there is some hope of stimulating the formation of new blood by the above methods, and we can only express the hope that your mare is not already too far down the hill for recovery. You must feed her liberally with well selected grain, chopped oats for preference, and good hay. Don't work her, and don't let her run on the grass; the flies will take more blood than she can spare. For medical treatment try the following prescription: Pot. permagan. two drachms, fld. ext. digitalis two ounces, liq. strychn. four ounces, water sufficient to make a sixteen ounce mixture. Give one ounce twice a day.

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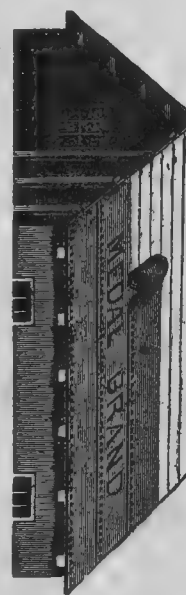
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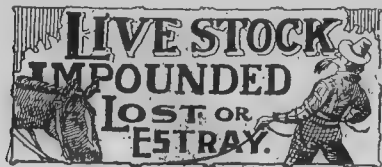
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or stray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away or been stolen, and who wish to recover them.

The list of stray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals wander on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Following is a list of impounded, lost and stray notices compiled since sending out our last issue:—

IMPOUNDED.

Baldur, Man.—On June 6, bay gelding, about 15 hands high, five years old, black mark on left shoulder, no white marks or other means of identification.—H. Goodman.

Balgone, Assa.—Black horse, white stripe down face, branded C on left shoulder, hind feet white, feet shod; brown mare, branded J V on left shoulder, branded R on right hip, hind feet white; roan mare, white face, one wall eye, white feet, colt at foot.—R. M. Elliott (16, 16, 16w2).

Bienfait, Assa.—Black mare, three years old, white stripe down face, weight about 850 pounds, ears partly frozen off, front feet and right hind foot white; black pony mare, white face, branded J O on left shoulder, right hind foot white, front feet shod, had halter on and strap around neck; black mare, three years old, about 850 pounds weight, white stripe down face, ears partly off (probably frozen), brand resembling inverted U on left shoulder, front feet and right hind foot white.—Gustav Hesse (22, 3, 6w2).

Binscarth, Man.—On June 2, pony mare, black, white stripe on face, three white feet, mane and tail docked, branded E B on left shoulder, about seven years old.—W. E. Rice (31, 19, 28w1).

Brandon, Man.—On June 2, brown mare, about four years old, four white feet, white stripe on face.—G. W. Marsden (29, 10, 19w1).

Caron, Assa.—Roan stallion pony, about three years old, brand resembling horizontal bar U over and lazy U under on right shoulder; cream or buckskin pony horse, about seven years old, white stripe down face, no marks or brands visible.—Jas. Campbell (22, 17, 28w2).

Chater, Man.—Three ponies, one bay with white hind feet, one sorrel with white face, and one buckskin branded on left hip.—Ed. A. Hemley (25, 10, 18w1).

Chickney, Assa.—Sorrel pony, white face, white hind feet; bay pony, stripe down face, branded JP monogram; buckskin pony mare; buckskin pony, branded small written r; bay pony, branded H H monogram; sorrel pony, branded J P monogram; bay pony, hind foot white; sorrel pony mare, branded small written r; sorrel pony mare, branded 15 I (written capital I); pony, almost black.—Henry Dixon (2, 20, 10w2).

Dufrost, Man.—Bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, white spot on face, both hind feet white and lame on right hind leg.—Jacob Martens (2, 5, 5e).

Estevan, Assa.—Since June 3, buckskin horse, branded running H on right front shoulder; gray horse, white face, white hind foot, no brand; roan horse, branded running H on right front shoulder; roan mare, ears cropped, branded same as last; two dark gray horses, similarly branded; mouse colored mare, ears cropped, similarly branded; two sorrel mares, similarly branded; bay horse, similarly branded; bay mare, similarly branded; yearling gray colt, no brand; yearling black colt, no brand; two sorrel mares, no brand; sorrel mare, no brand; dark gray mare, no brand; black mare, white face, white hind foot; bay mare, branded circle horizontal bar in centre on right jaw, rope around neck; gray horse, disfigured brand on right shoulder; black horse, branded H H monogram on left thigh; black colt, two years old, no brand.—R. Perry.

Grenfell, Assa.—Gray broncho mare, white stripe down face, branded T on left shoulder, P with I over on left hip, right hind foot white; cream horse colt, one year old, no brand; bay broncho mare, about 1,000 pounds, branded T on left shoulder, P with I over on left hip.—George G. Axford (20, 16, 7w2).

Katepwe, Assa.—Light bay gelding, white stripe down face, about 1,300 or 1,400 lbs.; light bay gelding, about 1,300 or 1,400 lbs., small white spot on face, little white on off hind foot; iron gray gelding, about 1,000 or 1,100 lbs. weight, dark legs; brown gelding, dappled, about 1,400 lbs., white spot on face, white hind legs.—A. T. MacMillan (24, 19, 12w2).

Keyes, Man.—On June 18, red bull, age about one year; also red and white bull, about one year.—A. H. Rogers (32, 14, 12w1).

Marquette, Man.—On June 7, yearling bull, roan, with red neck and white head.—Archie McMillan (23, 13, 3w1).

McLean, Assa.—Bay horse, narrow spot on face, white on hind legs, short tail, brand invisible, shod on front feet, halter on, medium weight; bay mare, large white spot on face, medium weight, shod on front feet, halter on; black horse, white spot on face, hind legs white, feet shod, fore legs cut by barbed wire, halter on.—George Fischer (34, 17, 16w2).

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since June 6, bay mare, about 1,300 lbs., white star on forehead, snip on nose, black points, no brand, foal at foot; one-year-old horse colt, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no brand; gray roan pony mare, branded C 4 combination on right shoulder; light brown mare, large star on forehead, about three years old, hind feet white, no brand; bay filly, white star on forehead, one or two years old, no brand; sorrel horse, about 1,350 lbs., white star and running stripe with snip on face, branded F D on left shoulder, light mane and tail, collar marks; sorrel horse, about 1,200 lbs., collar marks, star and snip on face, branded D D on left flank, light mane and tail; black horse colt, about four years old, white star on face, branded right angle on right shoulder, 1,200 lbs., one hind foot white; black pony mare, branded lazy U with horizontal bar through on left shoulder; bay horse, aged, small white star, no brand.—D. Copeland (10, 17, 26w2).

Raymond, Alta.—Dark brown mare, six years old, branded 1 bar 1 right hip; red and white spotted cow, about 10 years old, stub horns, under bit right ear, no brand visible; red and white spotted cow, five years old, brand resembling J F monogram, no ear marks, has calf at foot; red muley cow, branded 3 running D with bar over on right ribs; roan steer, two years old, light face, nitch in right ear, branded S P with quarter circle over on right ribs; red cow, brand resembling C R S on left ribs, wattle under chin, has calf; roan cow, about three years old, branded dumb-bell on right ribs, C R S on left ribs, wattle under chin; red spotted cow, fork right ear, crop left ear, no brand visible, has calf; red spotted cow, branded R on left side, had calf; black muley cow, branded E H on right hip and thigh, J on left hip, M on left rib, has calf; bay horse, three years old, branded E H on right thigh; bay filly, two years old, white spot on face, reversed K with quarter circle over on right thigh; clear brown mare, eight years old, about 1,000 pounds, small spot on forehead, white on left hind foot, no brand visible, is heavy in foal; dark bay mare, five or six years old, branded T J monogram on right jaw; light yellow mare, about four years old, 1,100 pounds, branded F C on right shoulder; yellow saddle pony, ten years old, branded lazy H on left shoulder, black mane and tail; buckskin pony, about ten years old, blind in left eye, small C on right thigh, zebra marks on legs; sorrel horse, branded E H with bar under on right thigh, fresh saddle marks; black horse, about four years old, white stripe down face, branded c on right thigh, one front and one hind foot white; iron gray filly, two years old, branded diamond with c in centre on left thigh; iron gray stallion, two years old, indistinct brand resembling K with bar under; yellow pony mare, branded L F on left shoulder, branded reversed E I over 1 E on left thigh.—W. S. Johnson.

Sintaluta, Assa.—Bay mare, two years old; iron gray mare, two years old; black pony mare, three years old, has shoes on; buckskin filly, one year old; bay gelding, one year old; black gelding, two years old.—Wilfred Malhot (14, 17, 11w2).

Sifton, Man.—On June 6, bay horse, about six years old, white hind foot, white marks on neck and back, had halter and one hobble on.—O. Probijski (2, 23, 20w1).

Sinclair, Man.—On June 14, two-year-old mare, sorrel, white face, branded E S on left hip, with new halter and 40 feet of rope.—Kenneth McAulay (16, 7, 23w1).

Steinbach, Man.—One year-old white bull, right ear split.—H. Neufeldt.

Stony Mountain, Man.—On June 9, bull, two years old, red.—John McQuat.

Swift Current, Assa.—Roan steer, three years old, branded inverted U a combination on left ribs, brand resembling P small circle combination on left hip, enlarged left hind foot; red and white cow, four years old, branded 5 reversed 3 with bar over on right ribs, heavy in calf; red and white cow, about four years old, dry, brand resembling small circle combination on left hip; red heifer, one year old, ears cropped, brand resembling M or broad arrow on left ribs, short tail.—Fred Jones.

Waskada, Man.—On May 30, white mare and colt about two weeks old, no marks; also brown mare, one white hind foot and small star on forehead, branded on left hip and shoulder.—John Smart (22, 1, 26w1).

LOST.

Avonhurst, Assa.—Two two-year-old mares, one of them sorrel with white face; the other dark bay or brown. Both general purpose. \$5 reward for information leading to their recovery.—E. S. Kent (2, 20, 16w2).

Halbrite, Assa.—From 34, 6, 13w2, 22 head range horses, some of them branded 66, some wine glass, some V, some 33, some H P monogram, some not branded. Reasonable reward for information leading to their recovery.—J. M. Young.

Kathrinthal, Assa.—Since May 1, white mare, eight or nine years old, branded round top T, both shoulders sore, about 1,100 lbs.; sorrel yearling stallion colt; yellow bay gelding, eight or nine years old, unbranded, white star on forehead, about 1,200 lbs., stiff on front legs; black mare, about six years old, white spot on forehead, about 1,200 lbs., hind feet white. \$15.00 reward for return of animals.—Michael Saellinger.

Kansas, Alta.—Team of mares, 1,300 and 1,500 lbs., branded with figure resembling a bird, bar below, on right thigh; one also



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reversed h, bar below, on right shoulder, other three on left jaw. Roan pony, H on right thigh. Last seen on Rosebud, north of Gleichen. \$5 per head for recovery.—R. P. Bird.

Marquette, Man.—Bay team, 4 years each, branded P on right shoulder; the horse has right white hind foot; the mare has white left hind foot; \$10 reward will be paid to finder, or \$15 if returned to H. O. Smith, Marquette.

Oak Bluff, Man.—Grey horse, 9 years old, 1,300 lbs.; bay coach mare, 1,200 lbs.; broncho gelding, driver, halter on, branded wine glass.—George Stephenson.

Plumas, Man.—Light bay mare, 3 years old, white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, front feet turn in; also dark bay yearling (entire). Any information will be thankfully received and expenses paid.—T. B. Tomes, (15, 16, 13w1).

Silton, Assa.—Since May 17, dark bay mare, about 1,150 lbs., three white feet, white spot on forehead, was slightly lame in fore foot, suitable reward on recovery.—J. S. Edwards (26, 21, 22w2).

Whitewood, Assa.—Since last fall, gelding, now 2 years old, good size, nearly black, white on face and hind feet, branded inverted U with x below on right shoulder; \$5 reward.—D. McIntosh.

ESTRAY.

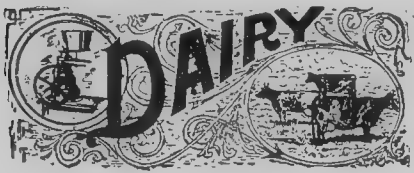
Benito, Man.—Red and white spotted cow, about three months old.—Mrs. Thos. Embury (34, 34, 29w1).

Greytown, Assa.—Bay mare, about 1,100 lbs., several indistinct brands, has foal at foot; buckskin yearling colt; black yearling colt; bay yearling colt; two buckskin mares, branded G with dot in centre on right hip; gray pony, invisible brand on right shoulder; gray horse, about 1,100 lbs., visible brand on left thigh; three bay mares, each about 1,300 lbs., one a little on front feet.—Samuel Ingram (30, 17, 22w2).

LOST in Miniota Municipality in early winter, bay mare rising three, small white spot on face about 15 hands high, rangy build. Reward for recovery. T. B. Evans, Beulah, Man.

LOST

Black mare, two years old, white star on face, branded R 7 on right shoulder. Bay gelding, two years old, white stripe from forehead down side of nose, branded R 7 on right shoulder. Bay mare, one year old, white on face, unbranded. \$5 reward for information. A. L. Dorsch, Carstairs, Alta.



Cow Bells.

Scarlet, purple, orange light
Fades to palest green;
Farm house windows grow less bright
Where the glare has been.
Dusky lie the fields about,
And, faintly heard again,
Far off, thro' the mist and dew,
Cow-bells down the lane.
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow-bells down the lane.

Swallows cheep on circling wings;
Winds have chilly grown;
And the cricket shrilly sings;
Trees look strange and lone.
Nearer, clearer, past the woods,
A silvery refrain.
Winding slowly up the hill,
Cow-bells down the lane.
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow-bells down the lane.

Bess and Brindle, Snowflake, Jet,
Breaths like new-mown hay,
Dewy noses, trickling wet,
Barnward wend the way.
One by one, faint, pearly stars
Watch the twilight's wane.
And the put-up bars shut out
Cow-bells down the lane.
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow-bells down the lane.

—George Cooper, in N.Y. Sun.

The Churn.

The Indiana Experimental Station in Bulletin No. 96 discusses in a practical way the kind, care, operation, temperature, etc., of churns. It says:

The kind of churn which has no inside fixture, but dashes the cream from one side or end to the other by the motion of the churn, has proved most satisfactory.

The paddles, dashers, etc., of whatever pattern, are apt to hurt more or less the texture of the butter, and also cause a loss of butter in the cream, which adheres to them and to the corners of the churn, especially when the cream is a little thick.

When the churning is done in such a short time as is claimed by admirers of many so-called improved churns, it is usually at a sacrifice of butter-fat left in the buttermilk, even though it may not be apparent to the eye.

Wooden churns are to be preferred to metal, but because of the fact that wooden churns get loose in dry weather if not used frequently or properly taken care of, a steel barrel-churn, tinned inside and painted outside, has been put on the market. The objections to it are that the cream warms up more easily when the room is warm, and more butter will adhere to it than to the wood. Care should be exercised to wipe it dry or it will rust. On the other hand, the cream might be kept until enough is secured for making one less vessel to

churn-should be such filled over half full, third full. Where amounts to from cream, a fifteen-

able size. ox churn efficient to st point, of the

The only rule in regard to temperature which can be given is to "churn at as low a temperature as possible, and have the butter come in a reasonable time." A high temperature makes quick churning, large loss of butter in the buttermilk and soft butter. A low temperature requires a longer time, makes a firmer butter and reduces the loss of butter in the buttermilk. While most cream can be satisfactorily churned in from twenty to forty minutes at some temperature between fifty and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, some unusual condition may require a little higher temperature or longer time. In the experimental station dairy from fifty-four degrees to fifty-six degrees is the usual churning temperature.

The variations in the churnability of cream from different cows and herds, from the same cows at different seasons of the year and varying stages of lactation, require some variation in the churning temperature. Use a thermometer: then if the butter comes quick and soft, lower the temperature of the cream next time. It is very desirable that the cream be held at the churning temperature for at least two hours previous to churning.

Creamery vs. Home Dairying for Alberta.

C. J. B. Ward, sec.-treas. of the Red Deer Creamery, publishes in the local paper a letter from J. A. Ruddick, in which Mr. Ruddick points out the folly of the butter makers who desert the creamery to make butter at home to be traded off for groceries. There is usually only one result of this policy. The merchants soon get loaded up with unsaleable dairy butter, then cut prices, and the creamery being for the time out of business, the quality goes down and the prices go down still faster. The paper which publishes Mr. Ruddick's letter says very pertinently:

"The above letter points a moral. Probably the Assiniboia merchants have nicely succeeded in cutting their own throats. They have effected the closing of one of the two creameries, and most likely they are now swamped with butter of all imaginable grades in quality and shades in color, which naturally they cannot put on the market in competition with the regular creamery article; hence they cannot pay cash, or even give trade, except at wagon grease prices, exactly what obtained here some years ago, when the creamery shut down for a season. Our Red Deer merchants are far too wide-awake to do otherwise than support the creameries. They know well the value to their businesses of the solid cash the creameries are bringing in from outside, the distant Orient, and Yukon gold, while they run no risk handling butter that can only be sold at a sacrifice."

Butter should not be over-churned in the buttermilk as too much curd and milk sugar are incorporated. This cannot be readily removed, and in many instances it injures the flavor and keeping quality of the butter.

At a speed of 6,000 to 7,000 revolutions per minute the tensile strain on a separator bowl is sixteen tons per square inch says Prof. Dean. This is a tremendous force, yet it is necessary to force the butter fat out of the milk serum. It also cleans the milk from dirt. Deep setting or setting simply keeps the dirt in the milk for 24 to 35 hours.

ham, Ont., on June 24, three named Waterworth were sent and sentenced to pay a fine of for fraud in the sale of what called the Arctic creamer. This machine, they claimed, was packed in asbestos and therefore impervious to heat, and by this means their dupes were led to believe that it would keep anything cool without using ice, even on the hottest day. By representing that the material used in its construction was costly, they got customers for their creamer at \$53 each. More than 100 farmers were duped into buying the machine.

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THE WINNIPEG SAFE WORKS,

Winnipeg, Man.

Oleomargarine in U. S.

Two years ago at the instance of the dairy producers and dealers, congress passed a law imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound on all oleomargarine colored to imitate butter, while allowing the uncolored article to go with a tax of only 4 cent a pound, a tax put on mainly to keep track of the total product of the article.

Previous to the passing of this act the making of oleo butter was one of the most prosperous industries in Chicago. One firm, Moxley & Co., turned out 2,000,000 lbs. a month and employed 3,000 people. They are now down to 250,000 lbs. a month and 300 employees, and kept going merely till the appeal made on behalf of the manufacturers to the Supreme Court against this act could be decided. In addition to the ordinary manufacturers, such great packing firms as Swift and Armour were making heavily and they were equally interested in trying to defeat the new law.

The Supreme Court now holds not only that the law is constitutional, but also that all oleomargarine of the appearance of butter is to be regarded as artificially colored within the meaning of the law, no matter by what process the tint was given it. Even the device adopted by manufacturers as a last resort of mixing high tinted butter with their oleomargarine, in order indirectly to tint the latter, is placed under the ban.

The manufacturers still cling to one last chance. Oleo can be colored with palm oil to look very like butter, but with the recent decision on the main line, there is very little chance of this side line being permitted.

Two things are made very plain by the operation of the act. First, that the users of the imitation article believed that it was the product of the cow alone that they were using; and second, that when forced to sell oleo on its own merits the makers are pretty certain to be driven out of business. The product of 120,000,000 lbs. in 1902 has dwindled to 30,000,000 now and one firm will lose \$750,000 by the change.

Rancidity in Butter.

If butter fat is sealed up and kept in a cold dark place it will retain its normal character and appearance for many months but if it is kept in a warm place and exposed to light and air it will quickly undergo chemical and physical changes and become rancid. Rancidity is developed by oxidation, by which means it loses its customary appearance and smell. The acidity does not greatly increase as is shown by analysis. There is a difference between whole butter and pure butter fat in their becoming rancid. The rancidity of the former is caused largely by bacteria working on the casein, lactose and other ingredients that serve as bacterial food. But in the case of pure butter fat there is no bacteria development for the reason that this substance will not sustain bacterial life. Two European experimenters—Duclaux and Ritsert—have proven that bacteria cannot thrive in a medium of pure fat, and that all changes taking place in fats are due to oxidation. Air, light and warmth are therefore the great factors in producing the rancidity of pure butter fat. When pure butter fat begins to get rancid it begins to change color, getting lighter. This action begins on the surface and spreads downward very gradually till the whole lump is bleached. With this change comes a lardy smell and taste. The taste at first acid becomes burning and pungent. After several months of such exposure the butter fat changes into a semi-solid pasty mass.

Recent New Zealand papers mention the installation of an extensive plant for the cool curing of cheese by the Dalefield Dairy Company, said to be the largest cheese factory in the world under one roof. The management of this factory have carefully watched the results obtained by cool-curing at the government illustration stations in Canada and at the American experimental

stations, and in consequence have been the first in New Zealand to adopt the new system. The machinery alone in the Dalefield cool-curing room cost \$2,500.

We are pleased to note that Geo. P. Grout, who is at present the western agent for a large American firm dealing in butter and cheese, and who last year so satisfactorily acted as judge in the butter making competition at Winnipeg fair, has consented to perform the same duty again this year.

When you have a good cow treat her, feed her and handle her in a way such a cow should be treated, fed and handled. Not alone should you do this for the increased milk she will yield, but more than that for the effect it will have on her calves. Too few farmers ever give any thought to the biological laws which govern bovine life. One of the most powerful influences at work constantly upon cattle is that of environment. A wise old dairyman once said: "If you want your cow to produce a good heifer give the mother wise dairy treatment and conditions and you have helped the matter greatly."

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POULTRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written, and clearly but briefly set forth.

FREE ANSWERS are only given in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

Eggs Would Not Hatch.

N. E. S. T., Oxbow, Assa.: "I am at a loss to understand why my eggs will not hatch. I have about 60 hens and 3 roosters. Fourteen of the hens are setting. I set about one hundred eggs, some of them duck eggs. These were all bad. Then I got some eggs from a neighbor, and they were all bad. When I broke them they looked almost like a fresh egg. I have a frame hen house. The nests are made on the ground, and two nests I set were nailed on the wall. I keep the hens closed up and let them off once a day to get feed and water. The eggs did not get chilled."

Answer.—There are a number of reasons why eggs may be infertile, and of course will not hatch. The hens may be too fat, or again they may be very much underfed, both of which conditions would have the same effect on the eggs. Or perhaps the hens may be too old or in bad health. It is also possible that the roosters may be too old or too fat. They must be healthy, active birds. Do they pay attention to the hens? Were they well cared for and properly fed in the winter? With these few suggestions we think you will be able to locate the cause of your trouble and prevent its recurrence next year. It would be well if you would give your hens green cut bone at least three times a week and all the green feed they will eat if you have them confined. If they have the run of the place, of course they will find their own green feed.

Raising Chickens.

While it is getting rather late to talk about hatching chickens, there will still be a considerable number hatched on farms where the help of the incubator is not resorted to. The season in some places has been rather backward and cold, and the very early hatches have not been entirely satisfactory. In this article we will dwell more particularly on the rearing of the chicks, as it is time all hens were setting that are to hatch chickens this year.

The first care which should be given young chickens is no care at all. They should be left strictly alone for at least twenty-four or thirty-six hours. As a chick is removed from the nest its head should be anointed with vaseline or lard sufficient to smooth the down closely about the skull to protect the head lice. The hen should be dusted and the action repeated as long as she remains in the nest.

When the chick is removed from the nest it is an adaptation. Put them under to the south to be protected from winds and exercise upon the ground.

Three or four days after hatching, get two long light sticks each, place one in each hand, get behind the chickens you wish to drive and follow them up. Don't shoo or do anything to frighten them. The sticks alarm them enough to keep them moving, and that is sufficient. If the hen goes wrong way hold out the stick in your hand nearest her and head her off. It will not be found necessary to pay very much attention to driving the little ones. Keep the hen going the right way and the chickens will "do the rest." When driving chickens out of a garden, it will not be necessary to follow the advice about not frightening them.

Driving a lot of chickens to roost in the hen house when it is time to teach them to roost there instead of in

and the chickens will not make much of an effort to eat it, but after a few days the young chicks will try to eat any and everything that the hen does. Cracked wheat may safely be fed the young brood, with a feed of mash night and morning. The mash may consist of one-half each of shorts and bran. Provide grit and pure, cold water should always be accessible.

If the chickens are kept in very close confinement some meat scraps should be added to the ration, but where the chickens have their freedom they will catch sufficient insects, worms and flies to balance their own ration.

When the weather is warm and the birds are safe from birds and beasts, the hen may be given her freedom and permitted to run with the chicks after the first week. This is of great value to the chicks, giving them wider range and providing all sorts of little seeds, bugs, worms and insects which nature intended they should have. It makes the chicks self-reliant, too, and better able to take care of themselves, while making the most of their opportunities when the hen leaves them to shift for themselves. A cupful of food selected by the chick from nature's resources is worth two of that fed by an attendant and consumed by a chick confined within a narrow enclosure. It is gathered a little here and a bit there, some vegetable and some animal, by vigorous exercise taken under conditions which cannot fail to promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. Thus the nourishment is absorbed and the body strengthened and properly developed. Nature's method is always best when the work is done in nature's season.

Chicks Dead in the Shells.

Oftentimes chicks that are apparently ready to leave the shell are unable to extricate themselves, and are found dead. There are several causes which might produce this effect. Possibly the chick comes from weak and debilitated stock or from a weakly fertilized egg, and it has not sufficient strength to break the shell and survive the effort. If an incubator has been used, probably too much heat or too little moisture has been supplied during the last few days of incubation. Either of these two conditions will cause the skin of the shell to dry too quickly and harden on the chick, which binds it too strongly for it to escape.

Two Ways to Drive Chickens.

There is a right and a wrong way to drive chickens, and in a great many cases the wrong one is in use. It is as follows. The woman of the house starts in with her outspread apron, the old man comes along, takes his hat in his hand and does the "physical culture exercise" intended to strengthen the arms (and also the language), then Tom, Dick, Harry, the three daughters and hired girl are called to give a hand. As a rule this will be plenty of help to drive ten or a dozen chickens to a new abode, but the person sitting on the fence watching developments has the greater part of the fun.

The other way is far cheaper from the standpoint of labor required. Let one or, if convenient, two persons get two long light sticks each, place one in each hand, get behind the chickens you wish to drive and follow them up. Don't shoo or do anything to frighten them. The sticks alarm them enough to keep them moving, and that is sufficient. If the hen goes wrong way hold out the stick in your hand nearest her and head her off. It will not be found necessary to pay very much attention to driving the little ones. Keep the hen going the right way and the chickens will "do the rest." When driving chickens out of a garden, it will not be necessary to follow the advice about not frightening them.

Driving a lot of chickens to roost in the hen house when it is time to teach them to roost there instead of in

coops is no easy matter; still, the sticks will be found useful in this case also. The best way is to catch them after they have gone to roost in the coops and place them on the new roosts for the first two or three evenings so that the chickens will become accustomed to the hen house and be more easily driven there. The next evening, just as they go to their coops, go around and tip the coops up, and drive the chicks to the hen house. It is generally necessary to repeat the operation two or three times. It is quite important to drive them to a roost a few times. You might catch a chicken and place it on a roost every night for a month and it would not learn to go there as well as if you had driven it there for two nights.

Coal oil is a cheap and effective remedy for lice on perches.

A Plymouth Rock hen owned by Tom King, of Woodroyd, Man., recently dropped an egg that weighed over 4 ounces. It is 7½ inches in circumference.

Be sure to put your young chickens on grass as soon as the weather will permit. If at all possible select fairly high land for a run for your chickens and see that the coops are bottomless. You can move them every two or three days with very little trouble and thus provide clean fresh quarters for the young brood.

Henry Bodey, a practical poultry man in New York State, says that the habit of egg eating can be cured in the following way: Sift charcoal out of your wood ashes and crush them fine, and mix enough with their mashed food to turn it all black. Feed once a day. This will harden the shell, regulate the stomach, and cure the appetite for raw eggs.

You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the

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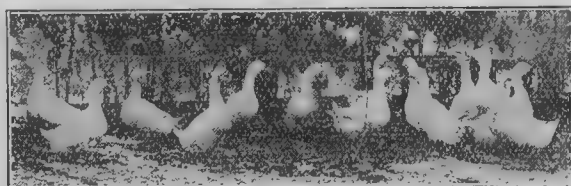
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Toulouse Geese Eggs	-	2.00 "
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Homesteader's Rights.

Enquirer, Russell, Man.: "I take a homestead with not an acre of clear land. It is made up of bush, scrub and hay. I live on it six months in each year for three years, clear 10 acres and put it in crop, fence 30 acres and put up four buildings. Will I be entitled to my deed of the place at the end of three years?"

Answer.—If you can prove that you have performed all you state, we see no reason why you should not be entitled to a patent.

Lawful Fence in Manitoba.

Enquirer, Minnedosa, Man.: "What is the regulation fence for Manitoba?"

Answer.—For the answer to this we refer you to the municipal clerk of the municipality in which you reside, as this matter is controlled by the municipal by-laws, of which we do not possess a copy.

Taxes in Arrears.

Jib, Manitoba: "I am the owner of a farm. When I took possession the former owner informed me that the taxes were paid up to date. I afterwards found out when the tax paper for the ensuing year was sent in that I was assessed for arrears of the previous twelve months. Being ignorant of the law, I paid the whole arrears in full. Was I bound by law to pay the arrears? If not, can I get my money refunded?"

Answer.—The arrears are a lien upon your land, but you may be able to get the amount from the former owner of the lands.

Tenant's Fixtures.

Farmer, Dauphin, Man.: "A has a farm with some old shanties on it. He gives B liberty to fix them up and live on place. B covers the shanty with lumber and built some new buildings on the place, but did not fasten them or nail them to other buildings. A sells place to C. Can B move buildings off place or take lumber off them?"

Answer.—Whether B can take the lumber off the shanty and move the buildings he erected, depends on circumstances. If the buildings were erected by him for the purposes of his business or calling or for domestic convenience or ornament he may remove them at any time during his tenancy, or, it may be within a reasonable time after its expiration. If they were for a permanent and substantial improvement to the land, he probably cannot remove them. If the lumber with which B covered the shanty was put up for a temporary purpose or for the more complete enjoyment and use of the shanty, he may remove it if he can do so without injury to the shanty. C, the purchaser of the property, would take it subject to B's right, if he had notice of the same and B acted promptly in asserting them.

Foreign Judgment.

Subscriber, Sinclair, Man.: "I saw in some of your back numbers a question answered as to judgments obtained against parties in Ontario who had moved to Manitoba. The information given was that in order to have them of any use here they would have to be sued over again. How could a man sue an old outlawed account, or would the judgment keep it from being outlawed? Would a party wishing to get judgment in the courts here sue on the Ontario judgment?"

Answer.—The account being merged in the judgment, the time runs from the date of the judgment. If obtained in Ontario, the judgment might be sued upon in Manitoba.

Purchase of Land.

Amos, Western Assa.: "I have lately bought a quarter section of land from the original homesteader. As far as we have actually gone is to have a signed and witnessed agreement between the parties to respectively buy and sell the land and pay a certain sum down, with balance within a specified time. Will it be necessary to employ a lawyer to complete the transfer of the title and what further steps are to be taken? For instance, do the parties to the sale themselves make an entry on the title papers, and if so, what is the usual form of words?"

Answer.—It may not be necessary, but would be prudent and advisable to employ a lawyer to complete the transfer of title. Send the balance due under the agreement of purchase to a reliable lawyer with instructions to pay over to the seller when the title is registered in your name free and clear of all encumbrances and clouds in the shape of judgments, executions, liens and taxes.

Homestead Regulations.

Enquirer, Southern Alberta: "A, B, C and D jointly own three sections of railway land. If they live in separate residences on this railway land, can they hold homesteads in that vicinity?"

Answer.—If a settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the Dominion Lands Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said lands.

Drainage from Slough.

Subscriber, Central Man.: "I have a large slough on my farm with an outlet and an inlet. The outlet starts just at my corner post. Does the law allow me to deepen the outlet through the next farm? By so doing I can drain a lot of my land."

Answer.—An occupier or owner of land has no right to change the flow into his neighbor's land so as to alter the character of the drain running through its natural channel.

British Subject.

Subscriber, Sinclair, Man.: "A man born in the U.S. moves to Canada but does not take out naturalization papers to become a British subject. Children are born to him in Canada. Would those children, being born in British territory, be legally British subjects, without having to declare the same as their father, before they could exercise their franchise?"

Answer.—Yes. They would be British subjects.

Insurance Premium.

Enquirer, Plain View, Assa.: "I had my crop insured in a hail insurance company in Minnesota. I paid my first premium and the same year I sold my farm and moved to Canada, but did not get my policy cancelled. Can they force me to pay the rest here in Canada?"

Answer.—They can force you to pay whatever you agreed to pay when due, provided the company have performed their part of the contract. The premium you have paid may cover the period you were in possession of the property. You should advise the company at once that you have sold.

Trails.

W. L. W., Assa.: "1. Has the government the right to survey a trail or stage route through property purchased from the C.P.R. or through homesteaded land, this trail being for the convenience of people living beyond the aforesaid lands? 2. Can the holders of the aforesaid lands object to this trail being surveyed through their properties, when there is the usual road allowance left open? 3. If the above mentioned trail is surveyed through these properties, who has to bear the expense of fencing it, the land holders or the government?"

Answer.—1. Yes; the Commissioner of Public Works for the Territories may from time to time cause surveys to be made by a duly qualified surveyor of any old trail which existed as such prior to the subdivision of the land which it crosses into sections, or any road allowance diversion, or new road. If any one or more persons petition the commissioner for the opening of a road through any land and the commissioner is of opinion that such road may be reasonably opened for the convenience and benefit of such person or persons as aforesaid, but that such road is not required in the interest of the public generally, the commissioner may require the said person or persons to deposit with the Territorial Treasurer such sum as he thinks sufficient to cover the cost of opening the road and paying the compensation in connection therewith, and if the said road or any road which in the opinion of the commissioner will be of equal or nearly equal convenience and benefit to such person or persons as aforesaid is thereafter opened, the sum so deposited or so much thereof as may be necessary may be applied towards paying the expenses of opening the road and paying compensation in connection therewith, and any balance which remains shall be paid to such person or persons as aforesaid. 2. No. 3. The property owners will bear the expense of fencing the road.

Notice of Death.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "1. Who are the proper authorities to notify in the case of death by drowning of a young man who has no friends nearer than England? No person was present at the time of the accident. 2. Can such authorities be compelled to search for the body as soon as they get notice, or are they at liberty to allow the body to remain in the water for three or four days without even putting forth an effort to find it? 3. Can the coroner be compelled to come and examine the body? 4. If the man in question dies without leaving money enough to bury him, who must be looked to for help?"

Answer.—1. Notify the coroner of the municipality in which the drowning occurred. 2. The authorities should institute a search for the body as soon as they reasonably can after receiving notice of the drowning. 3. No, but if the coroner is of the opinion that there is reason to believe that death did not come from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance, it is his duty to hold an inquest. 4. Any unclaimed human body found dead within the limits of a city, town, village or rural municipality shall be buried at the expense of the corporation of such city, town, village or rural municipality.

Fence Owner.

Subscriber, Ferry Point, Alta.: "A and B measure land to find the centre of section, A furnishing rope to measure with. A fences a piece, on line joining B. Later on centre stake was found, and A's fence is on B's land. Prairie fire comes along and burns part of fence down. B, wanting to break up to line, moves fence out on line and puts it up again. Can B claim said fence?"

Answer.—B cannot claim the fence, but when he uses it may be liable to pay A half the value of the fence.

Foreigner as Homesteader.

Subscriber, Stavelly, Alta.: "A foreigner takes up a homestead. Is he required to take out citizenship papers at the same time as filing in order to secure a patent at end of three years?"

Answer.—A foreigner need not take out letters of citizenship or naturalization until he applies for his patent.

Homestead Regulations.

Enquirer, Millwood, Man.: "Can a party having homesteaded after a few months buy his homestead from the government?"

Answer.—No.

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530 MAIN

WINNIPEG,

Our Canadian system of education is a good one, and we in the West have to be thankful for a great band of teachers who, on the whole, are capable and possessed with high ideals, but it is safe to say that when it comes to interpreting the meaning of many of the wonderful things of nature a large part of our army of teachers find that they themselves have the greatest need to become humble learners. The book of nature lies open before them, but they do not seem to have learned how to read its pages, and their interest and enthusiasm have not been awakened as it should be. But many of these teachers know their need and would, we believe, welcome the opportunity to take advantage of just such a course as that being offered in Ontario.

CANADIAN WATER RIGHTS.

The proper distribution of public lands and other privileges within the ranching area is a very important question for the statesmen of Canada. We say "statesmen" advisedly. Such a question would only have one satisfactory solution from the viewpoint of the average politician. Let him have the control of a running stream and the land adjacent, and it will add greatly to the amenity and money value of his possessions that there are thousands of acres outside his fence that are almost worthless because deprived of access to the water privileges he has corralled. It is gratifying to know that the Federal Government of Canada has been more careful in husbanding its water privileges than has been usually the case in the range states to the south of us. Their land laws permit far-sighted speculators to grab water privileges that at no distant date must be bought back before the rest of the country can be made fit for settlement.

It is this aspect of the case that has evoked from Senator Paris Gibson, of Montana, the suggestion that no final disposition of government lands which are at present looked on as unfit for agricultural settlement should be arranged till it has been made quite manifest that such lands are not worth cultivating. Senator Gibson is of opinion that no public lands should be sold en bloc till after 25 years have elapsed. He is one of the most clear-headed and public spirited men of the west and his views are worthy of attention in our own west, though, happily, there is not the same risk of misappropriation here as one which he cites in support of his views, and the case he quotes is not a solitary one—far from it. One man in Wyoming has 200 miles of fence enclosing 100 miles of running water, comprehending no fewer than seven small streams. To crown all, the owner of those valuable water privileges is a non-resident. Canada would stand aghast if such a thing took place inside her borders.

We believe we are correct in giving a fair share of the credit for the much more satisfactory arrangements for the protection and equitable distribution of water privileges on our western ranches to the intelligent foresight of William Pearce, who, after long and honorable service in the Dominion Lands Department at Calgary, has taken superannuation, to assist in the irrigation schemes of the C.P.R.

UNIFORM GRAIN INSPECTION.

A large and influential committee composed of leading representatives of the American Grain Exchanges has been at work for months trying to frame rules for a scheme of inspection to cover the whole grain trade of the country and provide for a uniform system. This committee strongly favors uniform inspection, but cannot formulate any feasible plan by which it can be worked. The best of the western spring wheat is graded under Minnesota rules. The result, as a whole, has been satisfactory, and the West is pleased with it. But Chicago, which works under Illinois rules, has a different scale, mainly because the grain to be handled is of different quality, just as Manitoba and Eastern Canada must have different grading for different qualities of wheat. The American committee recommends that a uniform system of grading for Atlantic sea-board ports should be tried.

It seems to us very unfeasible that any set of standards of quality and consequent price can be constructed that would give permanent satisfaction. With standards suited to the conditions of areas, large or small, as may be found most convenient, and skilled inspection in conformity with those standards, the next step is to supply from the office of inspection samples that will give producers, dealers and exporters correct specimens of the various grades. When this is done, practically all that is possible for any reliable system of grain inspection has been accomplished. The

spring wheat of the Red River states and that of Western Canada could, if desired, be judged by the same standards, but how could Washington, California, Texas and North Dakota, while growing wheats with altogether different characteristics, combine to produce a standard of quality that would be of any real value? Academic oracles at Washington, D. C., may do some talking about uniform standards, but practical men will not need them and are very unlikely to bother with them.

WHAT ABOUT NATIONAL REGISTRATION?

One of the principal questions before the National Live Stock Convention, held at Ottawa in March, was that of national registration of pure-bred live stock. In different articles, previous to that gathering, The Nor-West Farmer pointed out the reasons why the Canadian breed records should be rescued from the dangers incident to the system under which they are at present conducted, and should be placed upon a new and firm basis by having the records conducted under the auspices of the Canadian government. In this way the possibility of different provincial herd books for the same breed, with the inevitable confusion which would be incident thereto, would be forever obviated.

When the Manitoba breeders gathered at Winnipeg at their February convention they were unanimous in their recommendations that the change to national registration should be effected, and their delegates, together with those from the Territories and B. C., went to Ottawa very strongly charged to use their votes and voices to assist the convention to come to a similar decision, and also to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of adding this new line of work to its administrative duties.

Very naturally a number of objections existed in the minds of some of the Ontario breeders who had for many years been very closely associated with the control of affairs as at present carried on, but these had one by one to be abandoned, until at last, when the matter came to a vote, the convention expressed itself in favor of the proposed new order of things and thereafter formulated the programme according to which it was desired that the government should proceed. Upon the request of the live stock commissioner, an advisory committee, representing the different interests in the Dominion, was appointed so as to lend as much assistance as possible in getting the new order of things organized in the very best way.

We are not aware that this committee has since that time been called upon for any help, or that any further steps have been taken by the government to carry the project of national registration into effect. It may be possible that negotiations are being carried on between the government and those at present in control of the records and that in this way the matter is really being pushed forward, but, if so, those who have the matter in hand are certainly keeping pretty dark as to what they are doing.

There is a pretty strong tone of discontent in the West as to the way in which the affairs of some of the so-called Dominion associations are carried on, and one of the things about which the breeders here are very much in earnest is this matter of national registration.

How are the grain shipping facilities at your station? If a loading platform or other improvements are needed, this is the time to attend to the matter, not after the crop is ready to ship.

The duty on coal oil has been reduced from five cents to two and a half cents per gallon, and in most places prices were at once cut down by retailers accordingly. If your merchant has not given you the benefit of the reduction, get after him at once.

We are pleased to hear from one of our travelling representatives that he has taken active steps to have some foul weed patches cleared from the railway lines in one or two of the new districts which he has visited. We wish the farmers in such places would also get after the railway companies by placing complaints before the local weed inspectors. Make the railways keep their premises clean.

H. A. Livingston gives the following account of the discovery and early development of the Souris coal fields in South Eastern Assiniboia: More than twenty-five years ago Hugh Sutherland and Major Walsh were crossing the prairie at Short Creek, near Roche Perce, eleven miles southwest of Estevan, when they noticed smoke issuing from a ravine in the creek. Thinking a party of prospectors must be encamped there they changed their course towards the direction of the smoke, when they found to their astonishment that it did not proceed from a camp fire, but from a burning bed of coal. The two gentlemen examined the neighborhood, noticed that there were outcroppings of coal in several places, and after taking careful note of the locality, departed on their journey. Winnipeg was young then, but at that time gave promise of the importance it has since attained, and Mr. Sutherland saw the immense advantage it would be could this coal be profitably shipped to Winnipeg. He determined to try the experiment. Returning to where he had first seen the burning coal bed, he purchased some land around and started mining operations. To get the coal to Winnipeg he constructed a number of shallow flat-bottomed barges, and these loaded with coal he floated out of Short Creek and down the Souris and Assiniboine Rivers to Winnipeg. The arrival of this coal at the time created much excitement among the inhabitants of the Prairie City, who thought the problem of their fuel supply forever solved. Their rejoicings, however, were premature. The coal was to be had, it was true, but it cost too much to transport it to Winnipeg, and the enterprise was reluctantly given up.

Narrow Chests.

The old theory that consumption was inherited is utterly discredited by modern medical science. The germs of consumption must be received from without. These germs are every where. They are constantly being received and cast out by the healthy system. It is the narrow chested whose inheritance is weakness who fall a prey to consumption because they are too weak of lung to resist and throw off disease.



Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes weak lungs strong. It cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bleeding lungs, weakness, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y. if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writer of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing thus proving their genuineness.

"In the spring of 1900 I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and became very weak and short of breath, lost flesh and had no appetite," writes Mr. E. L. Robinett, of Xenia, Tenn. "I was persuaded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first few bottles seemed to do me but little good. Though I would soon be a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption. Had almost given up in despair when my friends persuaded me to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' a fair trial. I commenced its use. I weigh 160 pounds now, and when I commenced I only weighed 140 pounds. If any one doubts this statement I will be pleased to answer any inquiry."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing is "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from impurities.



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We are manufacturers and dealers in all Band Instruments, Band Music, Sheet Music, Music Books, and everything known in Music and Musical Instruments.

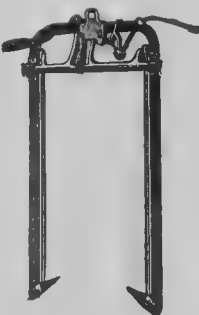
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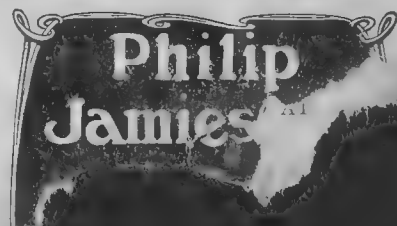


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NEWS Sheet



The Business Outlook.

Winnipeg, June 29, 1904.

Trade has in the last fortnight been fairly lively in everything but wheat and flour. The continued fine weather gives a very confident feeling in all lines of business. Building is going fast everywhere and travellers in all lines of business are getting satisfactory orders. Rich pastures give promise of good supplies of both beef and dairy produce, and altogether the business of the country is in a very healthy condition. Inflated values in city property are perhaps too much the rule, but that will most likely get toned down without any collapse, such as was the case 20 years ago. In the west grain growers report want of rain, but still crops as a rule are in a most satisfactory state.

WHEAT.

The market in wheat still continues dull and slow, there being no indications of either rise or fall. The rush of European, Australian, Indian and River Plate wheat has kept all the buying markets quite full, and there is nothing in the English situation to encourage much speculation. Much cargo wheat is on offer, and so long as that is the case millers will only buy from hand to mouth. All the producing countries above named have had record crops, but such coincidences come rarely, and as North America has, taken as a whole, no great prospects of extra yield, the indications are for very little if any modifications of present values in wheat, and not much likelihood of prices going much lower.

Quotations on 1 Northern are the very same as a fortnight ago. On July 5 last year we quoted same grade at 81½c.

Thompson's Report.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report for June 23 was as follows:—

"Wheat—Liverpool 1d. to 1d. lower. Paris 1½c. higher. Buda-Pesth 1½c. lower. American markets opened ½c. to ¾c. lower. They were dull and inactive and inclined to be weak, especially in Chicago. They kept fairly steady, however, and closed at ¾c. to 1c. under yesterday, except in the case of Chicago and Duluth July, which are ¾c. and 1c. lower respectively. There was a good deal in the news that was bearish today. Cables generally were lower, and the demand for wheat and flour remains poor. A report from Argentina said good rains had fallen and the drought was broken. Primary receipts were more liberal. On the other hand the world's visible supply shows a larger decrease than last week or last year, and Broomhall cables that the Roumanian wheat crop does not improve, and harvest weather in the south does not improve. Primary receipts are 34,000 bus. less than last year. Atlantic clearances 108,000 bus. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, shows a decrease on the week of 3,071,000 bus., against a decrease last week of 3,000,700 bus. and a decrease last year of 2,400,000 bus.

"Chicago July closed 84½c., Sept. 80½c. to 81c., Dec. 80½c.

"Minneapolis July closed 92½c., Sept. 80½c., Dec. 79c.

"Winnipeg July closed 85½c., Oct. 78½c.

"Manitoba wheat dull, demand being light and prices ½c. to ¾c. lower. July wheat on the option market opened 86½c. bid and 86½c. asked. The first sale was at 86½c., but it eased off with American markets, and at 86c. several sales were made, the closing price was 85½c. Cash wheat is in very little demand and this afternoon we quote prices as follows: 2 Nor. 83c., 3 Nor. 79½c., No. 4 78½c., and wheat No. 1 and 2 feed 50c., of which the week. For July delivery: 2 Nor. 82½c., 3 Nor. 79½c., Cor. 1 Nor. 82c., 2 Nor. 75½c., Arthur."

Get the Highest Price
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Ship to

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WRITE FOR PRICES.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

REFERENCE:
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LICENSED AND BONDED
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Grain of all kinds handled. Consign your grain through us and we will get you highest market prices. Liberal advances made on bills of lading. Prompt returns guaranteed. Write for further information.

214 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Do You Want

SOME ONE TO HANDLE YOUR SH'PMENTS
TO CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO A RELIABLE FIRM
PROMPT SERVICE AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

If so, the undersigned wants your business and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

Cash advanced on consignments. Reference: Union Bank of Canada.

The oldest Established Grain Commission Merchant in Winnipeg.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

S. SPINK

OATS.

There has been a drop of a cent or two per bushel in the last fortnight. Prices are too high for milling and it is only the limited supply and the demand for construction work that keeps up the price. Oats are cheaper in the east than here. On cars at Winnipeg we quote No. 2 white 39c. to 40c. Feed 37c. to 38c.

BARLEY.

Nothing offering. About 40c. the nominal value.

FLOUR.

Best patents are now \$2.45, seconds \$2.30.

FEED.

Bran has dropped to \$16, shorts to \$17, oat chop \$28, barley \$22.

HAY.

There has been a break in the price, and good prairie hay is now selling at \$10 to \$12. A load or two of new hay has already come in, and prices will soon go lower still.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a good export demand for first class cattle, but the market for butchers' stock has dropped down about a cent since our last report. Ranch cattle are in good condition, and will soon be moving freely. Hogs are coming forward in good numbers and in pretty fair quality, and the packers' prices here remain at \$4.75.

Mullins' Report.

H. A. Mullins' weekly live stock report for June 28 is as follows:—

"Cattle, hogs and sheep have been offering freely on the local market, and prices have declined considerably. There are a considerable number of half fat green cattle coming forward and prices for this class of stuff are very low. Well finished cattle will still sell readily. Hogs are weaker and hard to sell at weaker prices. Sheep also lower. The export markets are firm for good stuff, and our Liverpool cable reports prices a shade stronger, with prospects for early cattle good. We quote prices as follows:—

"Winnipeg—Choice well finished butcher steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt.; medium to fair, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common grassy kinds, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers, demand limited; yearling steers, good quality, \$13 to \$15 per head; two year old steers, good quality, \$22 to \$24 per head. Hogs (not wanted), choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Sheep, grass fed, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

"Chicago—Choice cattle, \$6 to \$6.45 per cwt. "Toronto—Best exporters, \$5.50 to \$5.60; medium cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.40.

"Liverpool—Best Canadians (dressed weight), 12 to 12½ cents per lb.

"London—Best Canadians (dressed weight), 12½ to 12½ cents per lb."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Creamery butter is still moving slowly. Winnipeg purchasing and commission firms are quoting 16 to 16½ cents f.o.b. cars at creameries.

Dairy butter is coming in freely and prices have dropped about 2 cents since our last report. Best one pound separator bricks worth 17 cents net delivered in Winnipeg; butter in tubs 11 to 12 cents.

Market for cheese is weak, and about delivered in Winnipeg is the price.

EGGS.

Very scarce considering the season and the market is irregular. Mani-

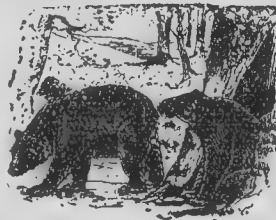
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Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow and Senega Root.
Consignees of Dressed Hogs and Beef.

Write for general circulars.

172-174 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

toba country merchants seem to believe that there will be high prices in Winnipeg during the exhibition season, and some of them are already holding back their shipments in the hope of receiving better prices at that time. It is quite possible that so many of them will follow this course that they will

lose, rather than gain, money in this way. There has been an advance of one cent since our last report, present prices being 15 to 16 cents net delivered in Winnipeg. Merchants here are retailing eggs to their customers at 22½ cents, and a limited number of strictly fresh laid are being sold as high as 30 cents.

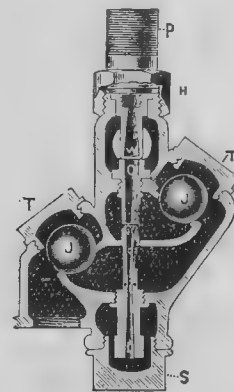


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Will do all that any other injector will do, and one thing more—give less trouble.



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1B ¾ in. connection, 15 to 25 H.P., - \$9.00
2B ¾ in. connection, 25 to 35 H.P., - \$10.50

We will refund your money if after using this injector 5 days you are not suited.

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WINNIPEG.



Other Things Too.





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Cut Worms in Garden.

Subscriber, Saskatoon, Sask.: "Our garden is infested with worms about an inch long called cut worms. They are destroying cabbage, beets, and almost everything. I plowed down manure last year and plowed it again this spring. What is the cause of their being there, and what will remove them?"

Answer—The presence of the worms can be easily accounted for. The moths that were looking for a nice nest in which to deposit their eggs for the winter found that half rotted manure the very thing they wanted, and most likely told all their friends about it. Then the eggs were laid from which those "cut worms" have since been hatched. If the garden had been well harrowed after the manure was plowed in, the soil would perhaps have been compacted enough to keep out some of the moths. In some seasons and at some places these worms become a perfect army of destroyers. The eggs are usually laid in August and Sept., and when hatched next spring will eat any green thing. Those cut worms can be best poisoned by means of Paris green. Sweetened water may be used to dissolve the Paris green. Then dip little bunches of vegetables in the liquid and scatter them where the cut worms are at work.

Another plan favored by Professor Fletcher is to dissolve the Paris green in water sweetened with sugar, then stir bran into the water till the bran shows damp and no more. This mixture can then be scattered wherever the worms are at work. It may be as safe not to allow fowls to get any of this sweet poisoned stuff, for it will kill other things besides cut worms. Professor Fletcher speaks of using half a pound of Paris green dissolved in water, sweetened with a few ounces of sugar, which would be sufficient to dampen 25 lbs. of bran. This mixture was the best of all the poisons used when a plague of cut worms visited California some years ago.

Lloydminster Needs a Veterinary Surgeon.

Colonist, Lloydminster, Sask.: "There is a very good opening for a V.S. up here. We have none as yet and with the number of horses in this colony, and being a new country where sickness seems very prevalent, there would be lots of work. He would do well to bring up a good supply of drugs, as absolutely nothing is obtainable here. You would be doing this colony a favor by drawing attention to this opening."

Alkali Land.

Subscriber, Fillmore, Assa.: "What is the best way to rid wheat growing land of alkali?"

Answer—This subject has been very fully discussed on page 1330 of our issue for Dec. 20, 1903. We may here repeat the main points, but may say at the outset that alkali land cannot by any forced system of treatment be quickly changed into good wheat soil. It can, however, be turned to profitable account if handled as follows:

If possible it should be thoroughly surface drained, and afterwards well stirred up by the plow. A thick coat of wheat straw spread on the land and buried by the plowing will do good service. The land may then be disked, and next spring a crop of oats may be tried on it. If there was rain after the plowing was done, the chances for a crop will be improved, as the alkali would be partially washed down. Beets also manage to live on such land, and

a light broad casting of the seed may be harrowed in on chance. There are different kinds of alkali, and the treatment that would bring fair results on one piece of alkali land would be almost a failure on some other piece. If a sample were sent to Professor Shutt at Ottawa he could tell something about the chances of overcoming it. Letters to him go free and his advice is given free.

As time goes on more manure should be used, horse manure preferred. When by repeated applications of manure combined with deep plowing a good crop of oats can be grown, it will then be time to try wheat on the best of the land. Time and perseverance combined will conquer a bad case of alkali.

Two years ago W. A. Doyle, of Beulah, gave in The Farmer a very interesting account of his experience in changing flat alkali land into good farm soil. He tried oats, then mixed one bushel of oats with 10 lbs. brome to the acre and got a partial crop of both that gave him great encouragement to persevere. He believes in brome as a remedial agent, and buries strawy manure when he plows. If there is any drainage, the work is much easier. This wet season ought to help in washing down the alkali.

Standard Weight of Lime.

J. L., Hartney, Man.: "How many lbs. are there in a bushel of lime and how many lbs. to a bushel are sold at the kilns in the Winnipeg district?"

Answer—The standard weight of a bushel of lime, as provided by Dominion statute, is 80 lbs. and any person who accepts any less or sells any more than that amount for a bushel is certainly not up to his business. We have never heard that the general practice here was any different from that in other parts of Canada.

Wants Lincoln Sheep—Experience with Branding Fluid.

A Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: 1. "If there are any stockmen in Manitoba or the N.W.T. breeding Lincoln sheep, I would like to correspond with them if they will place an advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer. 2. I have had some experience with Simpson branding fluid, and it has proved satisfactory during four years' use. I have also seen some work done with Australian cold branding fluid and it appears to do the work all right."

Plant Lice.

An Edmonton subscriber sent us some leaves from his currant bushes that were injured by insects. These insects are plant lice and Professor Fletcher prescribes the following treatment for their destruction: "Kerosene (coal oil), 2 gallons; rain water, 1 gallon; soap, ½ lb. Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water. If it rains soon after the application of this wash, the dose must be repeated."

She Stoops to Conquer
She usually has to—but with a **New Century Washing Machine** she will gain an easier victory sitting.

You cannot afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid when it can be had for \$3.50. Thoroughly cleanses a tubful of clothes in five minutes, and without injury.

Have your dealer show it to you or write us for booklet.
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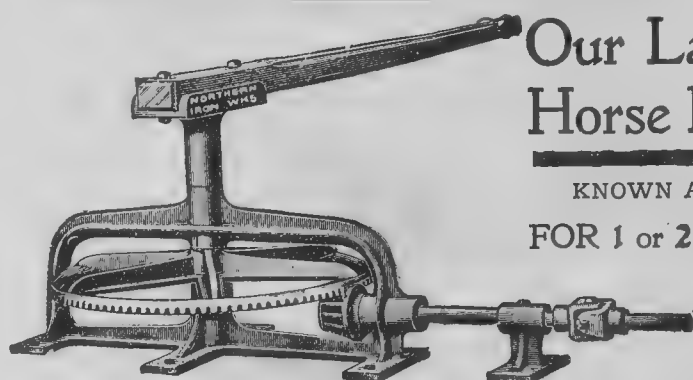
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FOR 1 or 2 HORSES

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MANUFACTURERS FARM AND
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F O. BOX 507.

Wants Guinea Fowl Eggs.

R. R. Hutchison, a subscriber at Wapella, would like to buy white guinea fowls' eggs. Where can he get them?

Brome Grass on Sandy Soil.

Farmer, Souris, Man.: "Is brome grass successful on very sandy land? The land has been broken and cropped, then left lying for three years. At present there is no grass growing on it."

Answer by S. A. Bedford, superintendent experimental farm, Brandon.—Brome grass succeeds better than almost any other grass on sandy soil, especially if not allowed to become too thick. Plow the land mentioned as early in spring as possible, harrow once or twice, depending on the roughness of the land, then sow broadcast by hand or with "Thompson's wheel-harrow seeder," using no more than 10 lbs. of brome grass seed per acre. Then harrow to cover seed. As soon as the weeds are sufficiently high to cut, run mower over the land and leave cuttings on the ground as a mulch. Good pasture can be obtained the first fall and a crop of hay the following season. Should the grass become matted in a few years, the brome should be plowed shallow at any time during the growing season and not backset. This will thin it sufficiently. Brome will not succeed on light land if sown too thickly or allowed to become matted through the plants stooling out.

Fumigating Fruit Trees.

A. H. Alberta: "I ordered some fruit trees from an Iowa firm, but found on opening up the bundle that they were all dead. I wish to know if these trees have been fumigated at the line. If so, would this fumigating kill them?"

Answer—Fumigating will not kill trees, but a long journey on a train, perhaps in combination with imperfect packing, will kill them. Thousands of fruit trees and bushes have been killed in the same way.

Unloading Hay.

D. L. S., Ochre River, Man.: "In what way can one unload hay from a wagon to a stack without a hay fork or derrick, just using rope? I hear some stack in that way."

Answer—We gave a great many plans for unloading hay about a year ago, but so far as we know the only way of employing horses for such work, without a hayfork or derrick, is by using a bucking pole. This can be done in a field where the hay crop is very heavy. After the stack has reached a few feet in height, it is necessary to place sloping timbers from the ground up on to its sides. One horse goes on either side of the stack and the hay is swept up the sides. We think this plan is about to be used only in a few places.

of Cottonwoods—Decision of Corn.

1. Manitoba: "1. Can probable cause of a young cottonwood tree? They were the spring well for per

ing 3 to 5 stalks to the hill in hopes it would ear better. But it would keep growing new stalks from the roots all the time, which I kept pulling up. But I could get it to grow but very few ears, and what there were were short and small, poorly filled and a lot of them not covered by husks."

Answered by Harry Brown, horticulturist, experimental farm, Brandon—1. There seems to be no question but that the trouble with your cottonwoods is due to winter killing. Our experiences prove that the quick growing poplars, particularly the Russian poplar and cottonwood, are very liable to be cut back for the first year or two after planting, and I have no doubt that the exceptional severity of the last winter accounts for the greater amount of damage sustained during this period than in the two previous seasons. Of course the trees will gradually acclimatize and this winter killing cease, although I am of the opinion from the severity of the damage that your trees have been procured from some point too far south to get the best results in our northwestern climate. All the cottonwood seedlings sold in Manitoba at the present time are procured from the U. S. and the hardiness and adaptability of these trees depend entirely upon the location from which they are received, those from North Dakota usually giving the best results in Manitoba. I am, of course, presuming that your trees are free from disease, but as the only disease to which the cottonwood is subject in Manitoba occurs during the growing season, causing entire defoliation, your trouble would scarcely be attributable to that cause.

2. The symptoms exhibited by your squaw corn point to complete deterioration of seed, and I would advise you to procure a fresh stock. In the great corn districts of America great care is taken in selecting seed to reject all plants showing a tendency to stool at the base and the squaw variety has a much greater tendency to do this than the better kinds. Why do you not try a variety such as Early Cory or First of All? These are infinitely superior to the squaw corn for table purposes, and at the experimental farm we never fail to secure a bountiful crop if sown about May 20.

THERE ARE MANY BAKING POWDERS

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high winds, no thunder storms. We have acres of land to select from at prices from \$100 per acre, none of which is subject to any kind.

and for our pamphlet giving general information of the country, its climate, and the prices you get for your farm produce.

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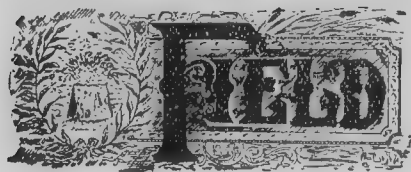
Monuments, Headstones & Fences**SOMERVILLE STEAM
MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS**

The largest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever shown in Manitoba now to be seen at our yards. We have purchased 5 cars of the finest Marble that Vermont produces. Be sure you see it before placing your order. Washstand and Corner Slabs in Blue and Italian Marble in stock. Write us for prices.

Our home-sawed Italian Marble gave great satisfaction last year. We have a big supply of this on hand also. Our shops, Rosser Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, are equipped with all kinds of Machinery and tools to enable us to finish work in first-class style. Remember there is only one establishment in Manitoba and the North-West Territories thus equipped, and this is



SOMERVILLE'S, Brandon. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.



English Wheat and Flour Trade.

Special Letter to the Nor'-West Farmer
by London Trader.

London, England, June 15.

Supplies of wheat to the United Kingdom still overweight the market, and as the bulk of the cargoes afloat belong to speculators and not to actual users, they will have to be sold on arrival at what they will fetch. This, of course, keeps the market weak and unpromising. There is, however, a slackening of shipments from Argentina, and I do not think things will boom in that country again this year. India is still sending large quantities, and it now appears that the total Indian wheat crop amounted to 350 million bushels, being 130 million bushels over 1903. This 130 million bushels can be spared for export. The U. S. is seemingly content to be a spectator, for neither wheat nor flour from that country stand any chance whatever under existing conditions. It is now practically certain that we shall start a new season on the first of September with clean boards so far as importing countries are concerned. We have now on passage to this country in wheat and flour 34 million bushels, being double the amount of a year ago. The largeness of this quantity is owing to the fact at which I have before hinted, namely, the large volume of Australian and Indian shipments already afloat.

Manitoba wheat still brings full prices. 1 northern is 33s 6d per 480 lbs. afloat (equal to \$1.02 per 60 lbs.); No. 2 is 31s 6d on passage (96 cents per 60 lbs.). 12 to 15 cents per 480 lbs. may be added for value ex-ship or ex-quay. Australian wheat is now at 29s 6d ex-ship. Black Sea wheats (Russian) vary from 29s to 31s on passage, according to position and quality. A large number of Indian contracts have also been entered into, notably with shippers of No. 2 Calcutta (called club wheat). Prices range between 27s 6d and 28s, according to date of shipment, these figures covering the trade for 3 months ahead; other Indian is about same position. Argentine wheat unchanged and rather slow. California is nominally at 29s 6d but as Australian is better intrinsic value it gets the preference. All American flours stick fast at about 36 cents above corresponding English qualities.

The weather continues grand and we have entered upon a record hay harvest, the third in succession.

English millers are holding their yearly convention at Harrogate this week and are reported to have a record attendance under the presidency of Joseph Rank, a miller who by the end of this year will be turning out 1,000 barrels of flour per hour and working night and day.

The Dominion government has given a contract for fencing a quarantine ground near Lethbridge in which to inclose animals found affected with mange. It will take 10 miles of fencing to do the job.

The Rural New Yorker of June 25 mentions that "Congress has instructed the secretary of agriculture to collect samples of grass and clover seeds such as are sold in the open market, and examine them for adulterations." This line of investigations is identical with that undertaken in the spring of 1902 by the Seed Division, Ottawa. The publication of the results of hundreds of tests has awakened Canadian farmers to the danger of using inferior seed, and there is now a rapidly increasing demand for the best grades. The United States Department of Agriculture evidently expects to do similar educational work in that country.

Culture of Nodule-Forming Bacteria for the Growth of Legumes.

By Prof. F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist
at the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Some years ago a German scientist, Nobbe, conceived the idea of preparing cultures of the nodule-forming bacteria for treating the seed of legumes, and under the commercial name of "Nitragin," cultures of the bacteria which take the free nitrogen from the air and give it up to the plant were prepared and sent out by a firm of manufacturing chemists in Germany. It was found that the bacteria in these preparations were not virulent, that is to say, they were unable to penetrate the roots of the legumes and form nodules. This lack of efficiency was probably due to the artificial conditions under which they were grown.

Later, this subject was very fully investigated by the division of vegetable physiology and pathology of the United States department of agriculture. Dr. Moore, who had this work in charge, discovered that the bacteria quickly lost their virulence when nitrogen was supplied to them in their food, but if a food was prepared which contained no nitrogen, the organisms remained virulent and infected the roots when brought in contact with them. After numerous trials, he was able to announce that the department or vegetable physiology was able to supply to farmers cultures or growths of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria for the inoculation of the seeds of legumes. This year the United States department of agriculture is sending out cultures of the various nodule-forming bacteria. The organisms are sent out in cardboard boxes containing three packages. Number one package contains certain salts, and the farmer dissolves them in a gallon of clean water; then the second package is opened, which contains a piece of cotton wool upon which nitrogen-fixing bacteria have been dried; this is placed in the solution. The tub is covered and set aside in a warm place for 24 hours. After 24 hours the contents of the third package are added, and in another 24 hours the solution is ready for use and is sprinkled upon the seeds to be treated. The seed is then dried in a shady place and planted in the usual way.

This method was patented by the United States department of agriculture in order to guarantee the privilege of use by the public.

The bacteriological department of the Ontario agricultural college has been working on the problem for some time and is now able to announce that it can send out cultures or growths of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria to those who apply. The cultures will be sent out in liquid form, similar to the pure cultures or starters that this department sends out to butter and cheese makers for giving good flavor to butter and cheese. All the farmer has to do is to empty the culture into a half gallon of pure water, stir well, and then sprinkle it on the seed. Each seed should be touched by the solution. The seed is then dried in a shady place and planted in the usual manner.

Cultures of the right kind of bacteria for treating the following seeds: Clovers (white, red), beans, soy beans, peas, lucerne or alfalfa, and vetches are ready for distribution. The advantages likely to ensue from the use of these cultures are as follows:

Soils deficient in legume bacteria are quickly supplied with these important organisms.

Every single seed is surrounded with a covering of bacteria, which after germination, penetrate into the root hairs and begin their activity in collecting the free nitrogen of the air and giving it up to the plant, so that without nitrogenous manuring, and on soils poor in nitrogen a fair or good yield is assured.

Through the activity of the nodule-forming bacteria, the soil becomes richer in assimilable nitrogen, which also goes to the benefit of the succeeding crops.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Three fast stag hounds, cheap to early buyers. E. J. Schultz, Holland, Man.

For Sale—Six Shorthorn bulls and four cows and heifers. William King, Fork River, via Dauphin, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred Yorkshire swine and Angora goats. R. S. Peacock, Crossfield, Alta.

Pure Bred Berkshires—A fine lot of young pigs for sale. Order now before they get too large. James Thomson, Roden, Man.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls and Tamworth pigs. Must go; prices away down. A. L. Insley, Portage la Prairie, Man.

200 Horses for Sale—3, 4 and 5 years old, Clyde grades. Andrew Caswell, Colley (C. P. R.), Assa.

For Sale—Pure White Rocks. Barred Rock eggs, 50 cents per setting. Thomas Common, Hazelcliff, Assa.

For Sale—3 Hereford bulls from 12 to 20 months old. Prices right. Wm. J. Miller, Rosevale Farm, Salsgirth, Man.

Wolf Hound Puppies from very fast stock. \$5.00 each for quick sale. Apply Box 34, Sinaluta, Assa.

For Sale—Riveredge Farm, 936 acres, well improved, 2 miles from town, \$21 per acre. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

For Sale—Shorthorn bull, Re-1 Diamond, No. 37196, four years old, formerly head of pure-bred herd of Stephen Benson, Neepawa. Cheap for a quick sale. H. L. McGill, Basswood, Man.

For Sale—Five improved Chester White boars, farrowed April 15th. Grand sire champion at Pan-American. Eight dollars each at ten weeks. T. Frost, Carievale, Assa.

For Sale—South half 31, 4, 13, 4 miles from Baldur, 200 acres broken; good house, stables, granary, fence, well and school. James Crozier, Baldur, Man.

Young Assiniboia Farmer, in good circumstances, wants wife, about 20 years. Send photo and write to W. A. H. care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—Topsman's Duke 2nd =34456, 4 years, and Liberal =49001, 15 months, son of Topsman's Duke 2nd. Wm. Perry, Deloraine, Man.

For Sale or Exchange for farm property. Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, first-class outfit doing good trade. Address, Livery, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

For Sale—Berkshires, young pigs, best breeding, registered. From prolific quiet parents. Easy feeders. Apply to R. Grayston, Newdale, Man.

Salesman—To handle our choice specialties during fall and winter. Whole or part time. Pay weekly. Elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros., Nurserymen, Galt, Ont.

For Sale—Two choice young Shorthorn bulls, fit for service (registered). Price \$60 and \$80. Apply to James Wilson, Dugald, Man.

For Sale—Registered improved Chester White pigs, bred from best strains. Prices moderate. Shipped to suit customers. Cutting Bros., Carnegie, Man.

For Sale—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, 14 and 17 months old, both reds, prices right. Geo. Bray, Home Grove Farm, Ralphon, Man.

Wanted—A girl as help on a ranch. Cooking for five. Washing not done in the house. Apply to Mrs. J. Kemmis, Cowley P.O., Alta.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls, Flashlight, 2 years, by Scottish Canadian; Duke of Beresford, 1 year, by Master of Arts. James Moore, Beresford, Man.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls, one roan yearling and one red calf. For particulars and price write D. H. McDonald, Wapella, Assa.

Plants for Sale—Cabbage, per 100, 40c.; Cauliflower per 100, \$1.00; Tomatoes per 100, \$1.00; all good strong plants, can be packed. Menlove & Thickens, Virdee.

For Sale—960 acres six miles from Chert Creek. Good four-roomed house, barn, granary, sheds and cow sheds, 100 acres in crop. Two splendid springs. Henry, Pincher Creek, Alta.

For Sale—South half 13, 17, 21 miles from Newdale, never failing good soil, suitable for wheat or mixed farming. \$7.00 per acre. Apply to Thos. Lean, Strathclair, Man.

Farmers—For one dollar I will send recipe for dressing fence posts so they never rot. Cost about two cents each. Guaranteed. Arthur Munt, Pincher Creek, Alta.

For Sale—Three large Wolf Hounds, \$20 each; \$50 trio. Eggs from Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 per 15. Twenty-six varieties of pigeons. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

For Sale—Otenaw Stock Farm Short-horns. Two bulls, under one year and several choice heifers. Poland China and Yorkshire Swine at very reasonable prices. A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man.

For Sale—65 English Berkshires, some choice show pigs included. Prices \$5 to \$25 each, weight 25 to 650 lbs. Also two Shorthorn bulls, 10 months old, \$40 and \$60 each. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

Wanted—By young man (married) for next spring, farm to rent for a term of years. Experienced in Manitoba. Would purchase stock and implements with share of crop. Address W. W. W., care of Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

For Sale—Second prize boar at Winnipeg under one year in 1903. Young Berks from one to two years old, in farrow, now ready to ship. Can supply a few young ones of both sexes. For bargains be quick. R. J. Pritchard, Box 71, Roland, Man.

A Swap—Half section of land, creek crosses the corner, all fenced, house, granary stables, seventy acres of crop, 2 1/2 miles from station, one mile from school, all for \$16 per acre, one half down, the balance to be arranged for. Apply Philip Evans, (Springside), Yorkton, Assa.

Farms for Sale—In the famous Souris district. I have on my list some of the best farm lands in the Province of Manitoba, all in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, close to excellent market and schools. Write for particulars, W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend half of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—30,000 acres well selected prairie, A 1 wheat lands, along the C.N.R. survey, Hartney-Regina. Good soil, water and fuel. \$7.50 to \$10.00 per acre; easy terms. Several choice improved farms for sale. Lists and maps on application. M. J. Dermody, Whitewood, Assa.

Farm for Sale—One section and a quarter, situated on C. P. R. and C. N. R., one mile from Methven and two elevators, within four miles of several more; school on farm; two wells; good pasture; large brick house with furnace; frame house, two barns, 32x56 x 16 feet high. James McFadden, Methven, Man.

"Hello! A Snap! Well, Yes." Must sell before the 15th July, all section 19, 7, 29, and west half 17, 7, 29, w. 1st. Two and three miles from the thriving town of Antler, Assa. Beautiful land and an excellent location. \$8.00 per acre. If you are interested, write for terms and particulars to "Snap," P.O. Box 81, Brandon, Man.

Farm for Sale—A snap. 320 acres, clay loam, clay subsoil, 8 miles from Foxwarren and 10 from Birtle station, 55 acres under cultivation, 140 fenced with wire, good well, log house 37 x 14, 1 1/2 stories, shingle roof, log stables. Price \$2,000, \$1,400 cash, balance at 6 per cent. This farm must be sold and is cheap at \$3,000. Apply Box 92, Binscarth, Man.

Wanted—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruits, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian. Seedlings for wind breaks and shelter belts. Free outfit especially for agents. Stone & Wellman, Winnipeg.

For Sale—Seven miles from Lenore, A 1 farm of 640 acres, good cultivation, balance pasture, oak posts with three wires. 24 x 34, stone basements, x 36, stone granary below house, 18 x 24, with shelter belt containing bought for \$11,000, cash, balance to suit for r tiring. Jam

For Sale—A snap. 320 acres, clay loam, clay subsoil, 8 miles from Foxwarren and 10 from Birtle station, 55 acres under cultivation, 140 fenced with wire, good well, log house 37 x 14, 1 1/2 stories, shingle roof, log stables. Price \$2,000, \$1,400 cash, balance at 6 per cent. This farm must be sold and is cheap at \$3,000. Apply Box 92, Binscarth, Man.

Cultivation Pointers.

By Angus Mackay, Indian Head, in The Experimental Farm Reports for 1903.

For the sake of recent settlers who will not have the chance to get that report, we quote entire the remarks of Mr. Mackay on the various modes of cultivation available at this season and the results that have in the past followed these methods. Mr. Mackay has probably had fuller experience and more opportunities of observation of the country at large than any other man in Assiniboia, and the quotations we make below from his report are therefore of the very highest practical value to those who perhaps for the first time are looking for reliable guidance in the work they propose doing within the coming months. Every point he makes should have careful consideration, not only from recent starters in western farming, but by older workers. For this reason we are now giving in full Mr. Mackay's remarks. Everybody knows that there can be no cast iron rule for the doing of such work. One season differs from another, one district from another, but there can hardly be any farmer in the Territories who will not be benefitted by reading what we give below. Mr. Mackay is deservedly one of our most popular institute teachers and here is the cream of his teaching on prairie farming:

SUMMER-FALLOWS.

In view of the great importance of properly preparing land for crops, I make no excuse for repeating in this what was stated in last year's report respecting summer-fallows and breaking up and cultivating new prairie land.

While grain on fallows the past year was more or less injured by frost in early September, it must be borne in mind that August last was the worst ripening month in the past 16 years, and that had the last week of that month been at all favorable, the largest crop for years would have been obtained on fallowed land. Another point should be considered. A great many have lately been working their fallows shallow early in the season, and later on ploughing deep, which naturally leaves the soil loose and exposed to drying winds. In a fall like that of 1902, in which no rain fell during the entire season, such cultivation defeats one of the objects of making a fallow at all, namely, conserving moisture.

While Red Fyfe wheat, on properly fallowed land, in few instances was entirely ripe and cut when frost came, a good deal was nearly so, and suffered only in loss of one or at the most two grades; while all sown on fallows plowed deep in the fall were greatly injured.

In many cases, the seed, although sown in April, did not germinate until May 20, the dry fall and deep ploughing being the cause.

It is gratifying to know that throughout the Territories, summer-fallowing is becoming general. No matter how long it is carried on, the farmers are sure of a crop they can depend on of their land the following year, and apart from the stored moisture, the estimable advantage of summer-fallowing is from overrunning the weeds, the worth of properly prepared land has been clearly demonstrated in every grain-growing year of Assiniboia.

Preparing land for crop is carried on in so many parts of the Territories, a few words of advice are not out of place.

First method.—Ploughed deep (6 to 8 inches) before last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest ploughed 5 or 6 inches deep.

Result.—Too much late growth if season was at all wet; grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if grain was in any way injured by winds.

Second method.—Ploughed shallow (3 inches deep) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and ploughed shallow (3 to 4 inches deep) in the autumn.

Result.—Poor crop in a dry year; medium crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently stirred to enable soil to retain the moisture.

Third method.—Ploughed shallow (3 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and ploughed deep (7 to 8 inches) in the autumn.

Result.—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year.

Fourth method.—Ploughed deep (7 to 8 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

Result.—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year, and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all the seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil apt to blow more readily than when either of the other methods is followed. For the past fourteen years the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

Fallows that have been ploughed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and ploughing under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work, whether deep or shallow ploughing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first ploughing and be conserved by surface cultivation.

Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and ploughing under weeds with their seeds ripe or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the soil, and does not materially enrich the land.

BREAKING AND BACK-SETTING.

In view of the fact that every year brings to the Territories many new settlers, who are unacquainted with the methods of breaking up and preparing new land for crop, a few suggestions with regard to this very important work may not be amiss.

In all sections where the sod is thick and tough, breaking and back-setting should be done; while in districts where the sod is thin, deep breaking is all that is necessary. The latter is generally applicable to Assiniboia, the latter to Alberta and Saskatchewan, especially to the northern parts of these Territories where the sod is more or less scrubby.

SHALLOW BREAKING.

(To be back-set).

The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this purpose a walk-plough with a 12 or 14-inch share, is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit back-setting to commence early in August.

BACK-SETTING.

Back-setting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three in-

ches of fresh soil to cover it. The ploughing should be done in the same direction as the breaking and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough, but three or four inches will give better results.

After back-setting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of disc or Randall harrow to cut up every piece of unrotted sod, will complete the work.

DEEP BREAKING.

Deep breaking, which in many sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in some instances where breaking and back-setting would give more satisfactory results, consists in the turning over of the sod as deeply as possible; usually from four to five inches.

When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow and disc will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed-bed.

Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come during June or early in July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the ploughing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss.

To some districts near the foot-hills of the mountains and in districts where scrub abounds and the sod is thin, these remarks may not apply; but as a rule, throughout the Territories, early breaking, whether deep or shallow is advisable.

WORKING LAND AFTER FIRST CROP.

Inquiries are often made as to what should be done after taking off the first crop on new land, the question being as to whether the land should be ploughed, or cultivated, or sown without any cultivation whatever.

This, however, can only be determined by circumstances. In districts with heavy clay soil, a satisfactory crop may be expected from burning the stubble of the former crop and sowing with or without cultivation; although a shallow cultivation after the stubble is burnt usually gives the best results.

In districts with light soils and especially with gravelly sub-soil, cultivation before seeding is necessary.

After taking the second crop from breaking or back-setting, there can be no doubt that the land should be well fallowed to put it in proper condition for succeeding crops. If the fallow is well made and the process repeated every third year, the settler will have started on the right road to future success.

An estimate of the crop area in the Territories, published June 27, shows a total of 1,054,212 acres of wheat, 654,649 of oats, 111,979 of barley, 20,938 of flax. This is against 840,674 acres wheat, 440,662 oats, 69,667 barley and

32,431 flax the year before. The increase in area of wheat is a little over 25 per cent., in oats over 48 per cent., and in barley over 60 per cent. There is a decrease in the flax area of 36 per cent.

Events to Keep in Mind.

We endeavor to give below as full a list as possible of public events in which farmers and ranchers will be interested. Secretaries of agricultural organizations will kindly inform us of dates of fairs, plowing matches and meetings.

SUMMER FAIRS.

Calgary, Alta.	July 5-8
Morris, Man.	July 6-7
Imperial, Alta.	July 12
St. Pierre, Man.	July 13
Wawanesa, Man.	July 14
Elkhorn, Man.	July 14-15
Crystal City, Man.	July 14-15
Swan Lake, Man.	July 15
Cartwright, Man.	July 15-16
Holland, Man.	July 19
Melita, Man.	July 19-20
Virden, Man.	July 19-20
Yorkton, Assa.	July 19-20
Neepawa, Man.	July 19-20
Hartney, Man.	July 20
Killarney, Man.	July 19-21
Shoal Lake, Man.	July 21
Portage la Prairie, Man.	July 21-22
Morden, Man.	July 21-22
Minneapolis, Man.	July 21-22
Winnipeg (Dom. Fair)	July 25-Aug. 6
Port Saskatchewan, Alta.	Aug. 4-5
Oak River, Man.	Aug. 5
Strathcona, Alta.	Aug. 8-10
Mooseomin, Assa.	Aug. 9
Treherne, Man.	Aug. 9
Brandon, Man.	Aug. 9-12
Broadview, Assa.	Aug. 10
Strathclair, Man.	Aug. 10
Wapella, Assa.	Aug. 11
Lacombe, Alta.	Aug. 11-12
Manitou, Man.	Aug. 11-12
Grenfell, Assa.	Aug. 12
Fairmeade, Assa.	Aug. 12
Lethbridge, Alta.	Aug. 15
Qu'Appelle (South), Assa.	Aug. 15-16
Carleton Place, Assa.	Aug. 16
Carnduff, Assa.	Aug. 16
Hamiota, Man.	Aug. 17
Regina, Assa.	Aug. 17-19
Moose Jaw, Assa.	Aug. 23-24

FALL FAIRS.

Emo, Western Ontario	Sept. 22-23
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 27-28
Woodlands, Man.	Sept. 28
Selkirk, Man.	Sept. 28-29
Birtle, Man.	Sept. 29
Medicine Hat, Assa.	Sept. 29-30
Saltcoats, Assa.	Sept. 30
New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 4-8
Meadow Lea, Man.	Oct. 5
Austin, Man.	Oct. 6
Gladstone, Man.	Oct. 6
Okotoks, Alta.	Oct. 10-11
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 12
Cardston, Alta.	Oct. 13-14
Carman, Man.	Oct. 13-14
Raymond, Alta.	Oct. 19-20

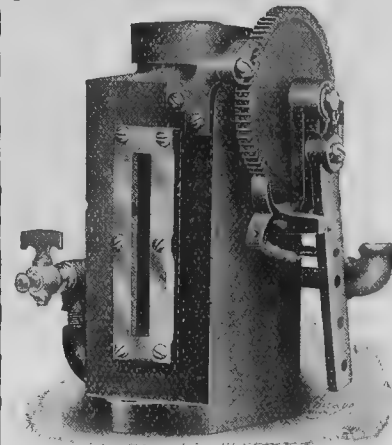
During the first 28 days of June the Manitou Creamery made 5,876 lbs. of butter.

GROUND FEED

FOR CATTLE - \$10.00 PER TON
FOR HORSES - 23.00 PER TON
Sacks extra, and returnable.
Ask for samples and prices delivered car lots.
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OATMEAL MILLS PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN
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The only pump that will evenly and regularly feed oil to those most important parts, the Piston, Cylinder and Slide Valves.

Can be fitted to any engine, no matter what make or kind, and will work in any climate, no matter how cold or how warm. This is the best and most modern Lubricator for your engine and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for information and full particulars, prices, etc., or when at the Dominion Exhibition do not fail to see them.

If you need a

Closz Adjustable Sieve,
Caswell Belt Guide,
Monarch Self Feeder,
or a Fosston Wind Stacker

Write us, mentioning the Nor'-West Farmer.

THE NORRIS MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

P.O. Box 267.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Weeds on the Railroad Tracks.

A correspondent writes us from Southern Alberta drawing attention to the presence of flourishing patches of stink weed along the railroad track at the place from which he writes and suggesting that we give a little dressing down to the company for its negligence in permitting such noxious weeds to flourish on their property and contaminate the virgin lands alongside.

We are in hearty accord with the writer as to the importance of public bodies being kept up to their duty in preventing all noxious weeds from ripening into seeds, as they are daily doing at the present season. But the lesson would perhaps be much more effective if any man who notes the presence of such weeds were to take the pains to call the attention of the weed inspector, the section foreman or the roadmaster of that division to the nature of the weeds he sees and urge him to have them cut and burnt without delay.

The railway companies, as land owners, stand in just the same position in regard to the question of noxious weeds as do all other property owners. The one law regarding the control of these pests operates over all alike, and to our certain knowledge, the section men on some divisions take all reasonable precautions to exterminate weeds. We have known a section foreman to set his men to pull a patch of stink weed and then burn a heap of old ties and rubbish over the place in order to keep the seed from spreading into a district which was newly broken and almost free of weeds. That man was certainly following out the instructions



JUST A LITTLE STRETCH OF HORSE STABLE.
This particular one measures 600 feet from end to end.

to which their attention had been drawn would be a flagrant violation of the law, and one for which we would like to see them summarily punished, but it would seem as though farmers must take at least some share of the blame to themselves if they quietly allow weeds to grow and go to seed in broad daylight without laying a complaint before the weed inspector or doing anything else to have the attention of the section foreman directed to their presence. It is most certainly the duty of the railway company to look after weed extermination without any pressure from outside, but it would not be any more than average business sharpness for the men who own the adjoining farms, or any other farm which is endangered, to take a stroll

Buildings for the Dominion Fair.

In this issue we present a number of illustrations of part of the buildings on the grounds of the Dominion fair copied from photos taken on June 25. As will be seen, a very great many changes are being wrought, almost all of the old buildings being moved and rearranged, and some magnificent new ones being added. The stables for the horses and cattle have been placed up toward the northwest corner of the enlarged grounds, and the former buildings used for this purpose have been placed end to end, making a number of stables of immense length, running up to 600 feet in one stable. The cattle stables appear just to the

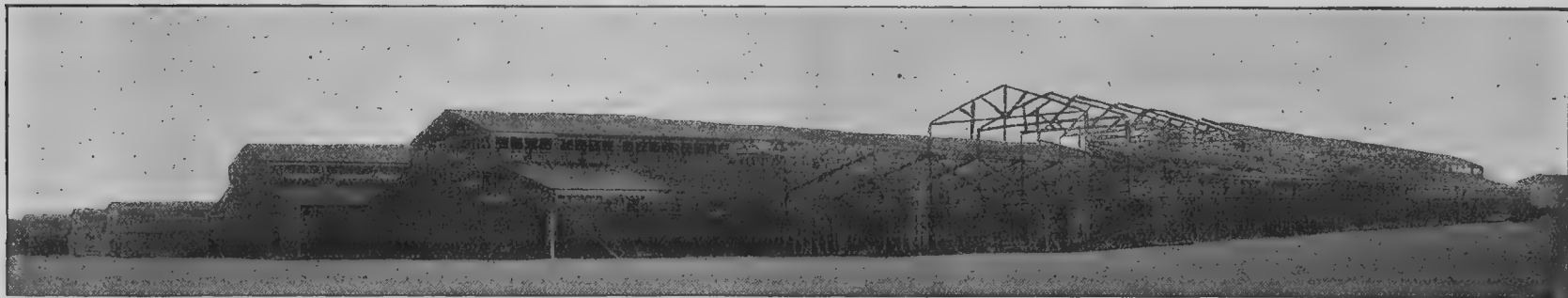
buildings will stand in the same part of the ground in which they appeared last year. These are the old main building and the grand stand.

A very great deal of work has still to be done upon the grounds, but as a whole army of men is at work, it is confidently expected that all preparations will be complete in good time.

Manitou Plowing Match.

The second annual ploughing match, held under the auspices of the Manitoba Agricultural Society took place on June 28. The match was arranged to start in the afternoon and a large crowd of spectators were on the field in anticipation of a good competition. They were, however, disappointed, as only a small turn out of plows came forward. Owing to a printer's error the event had been announced for a previous date, and on that date a number of plowmen had turned out. Disappointment prevented their again coming forward, and consequently in numbers the Manitou plowing match was not a success. There are a great many good plowmen in the Manitou district, however, and we look forward to a good match next year.

Two classes were contested on the 28th, gang plows and men's walking plows. J. W. Archer took first place with the gang with a score of 79 points; F. Mackintosh coming second with 76 points. The plowing with walking plows was not so good, the result and scores being:—1, C. Tulloch, 72 points; 2, T. Dunbar, 52 points. The judges were John Waldie, Cartwright, and John McBean, Nor'-West Farmer. The ar-



LOOKING ACROSS PART OF THE DOMINION FAIR GROUNDS FROM THE WEST.

In the foreground is seen the new buildings for manufactures. On the left side of the picture the ends of the long live stock buildings appear.

of his company to keep down weeds, and doing it in a way which would shame many men who are much more intimately concerned in weed extinction. But, unfortunately, foremen with such ideas are very hard to get for farms, let alone for railways, and so an altogether different condition prevails along a large part of our railway lines.

We have no reason to believe that the railway companies approve of the principle of growing weeds and allowing them to contaminate the farming lands alongside. That would not be in accordance with average common sense, as everything which would interfere with crop yields must damage their business as grain carriers. But, whatever the policy of the heads of the roads may be in this matter, the carrying out of the actual work of weed killing must lie with the local section men. Many of these are not possessed with very aggressive ideas along this line, and so long as no complaints are made they will allow all sorts of weeds to multiply. They do not go around looking for patches of stink weed, mustard, Canada thistle, ragweed, etc., and if they did see them there are nine chances out of ten that they would not know what they were or give them even a passing thought. At the same time the railways are great distributors of weeds, and, as any observant traveling person can see, give the introduction into many districts of the worst sorts in the catalogue. We have this season seen some branches in Manitoba which are certainly in a disgraceful condition.

For a railway company or any of its employees to refuse to give prompt attention to a patch of noxious weeds

down the railway track during the growing season and see that everything is as it should be.

Some of our farmers do not think Canada thistles are likely to give any trouble in the West. Yet the way in which this plant is spreading in some districts is certainly convincing evidence to the contrary. Keep your eye open for its appearance in new sections and root it out at once.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR MANUFACTURES.

south of the horse stables, and in front of them will be placed the stock-judging pavilion. Sheep and swine are placed close to the north fence.

The new buildings for manufactures, which appear in the foreground of the general view of the grounds, are certainly commodious. They are to be 80 feet wide and 400 feet long. Many other changes are being effected, as shown by the plan of the arrangement of buildings published in our June 6th issue. In fact, only two

rangements were carried out by the secretary of the Manitou Agricultural Society, T. Turnbull.

The U. S. Wheat Crop for 1904.

The crop report for June 1, which was recently issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shows an acreage of 27,083,000 acres under winter wheat, 17,140,000 under spring wheat—44,233,000 acres with a yield of 629,000 bushels. This trifling be balanced before harvest weather or it may go to the winter wheat crop at an average for the winter 77.7 per cent. yield against year at same date. The so far has done well, 93.4 on an average. Nothing will occur, 25 per cent. crop, house, and b, take, w, g, s, w, it is will t, Wate

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Box 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Movement Country-ward.

Secretary Wilson, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is now hard at work pushing a movement by means of which young people from large cities may be fitted to take the places on the farm of those crowding into the towns from the country. There is a class of young people in cities who have been up against very painful experiences with city life and are therefore prepared without prejudice to try the country. Their wits have been sharpened by the rough and tumble and privations incident to the lower levels of city life and if such young people can be fixed down to country life with its wholesome environment, they may become valuable substitutes for those whom other influences have drawn to the cities.

The plan of Secretary Wilson is being pushed by Professor Galloway of the bureau of plant industries, who collects teachers in a sort of normal school in which they can be qualified to present the details of country life in such a way as to encourage in the minds of their pupils the desire to become farmers, as every worker on a farm is called in the States. A full proportion of those teachers are themselves city bred, but others come from the country to find out the best points of the system.

One way in which those city children had their leaning to country life fostered was to give each of them a plot in the grounds of the department on which to work on their individual responsibility. In this way about 90 children worked with commendable diligence and with very gratifying results. Competent teachers assisted them and explained the advantages of rotation of crops, which the pupils put into practical application, raising several crops from the same ground. Plant life in its every form was taught both in the little garden plots and in the laboratories, where simple specimens in glass afforded illustrations of the methods by which the seed germinates, the plant gains its food, etc.; soils with ample humus and those with insufficient were experimented upon. A somewhat notable instance of the experiment was found in the fact that of the ninety pupils but one neglected his plot, and failed to make a creditable showing at the end of the season. He was a farmer's boy, who said he had "had enough of that on the farm."

This year the scope of the work is being broadened and advanced pupils will be pushed still further. It remains to be seen how those amateurish studies will be maintained in the stress of every day farm life.

A. Humeston, south of Neepawa, has recently built a stone foundation for a large barn. It measures 94x44 feet and the lower story is 9 feet clear.

At a recent meeting of the Neepawa Grain Growers' Association a resolution was passed by the members present disapproving of the decision of the central association to keep out of provincial hail insurance.

An engine followed by two 3-furrow gang plows has been plowing 12 acres a day at Fairview, south of Wolseley. It could do a half more, but the speed is kept down to avoid the risk of a smash by striking too hard on a stray boulder.

Steep side hills should not be plowed year after year. If this is done in humid sections of the country the rains gully the land and render much of it unusable. In the dry sections of the country the winds blow the dust from the high to the lower levels. In either case the land is largely lost to the farmer. Trees or a permanent grass crop of some kind should be grown on such places.

D. McLeish, who combines farming at Oak Lake with farming in Perthshire, Scotland, landed here the other day after making his 29th trip across the Atlantic. It is not unlikely that he may live to double that number and so rake a record unequalled in the history of farming enterprise. Even as it is there must be very few men who own and personally look after farms nearly 5,000 miles apart.

Oxford Warm-Air Furnace

It is not heat you want in your home, but warmth—warm, pure air, evenly distributed. That this is best accomplished by the Oxford Warm-Air Furnace is easily demonstrated by these simple tests:



This illustration shows a room heated by an open fireplace. The dots show how the heat is centred around the fireplace, leaving the rest of the room cold and draughty.



The same room heated by a stove is even worse, for the heat is not only centred in one spot, but the stove is such an unsightly object in any room, with its dirt and ashes.



This room when heated by an Oxford Warm-Air Furnace, is pleasantly warm—the heat being evenly distributed all over the room. The air is pure and healthful.

The Oxford Warm-Air Furnaces burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood, and gets more heat out of it than any furnace made.

Ask your dealer or write us for particulars about this furnace.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited
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CALGARY, Alta.

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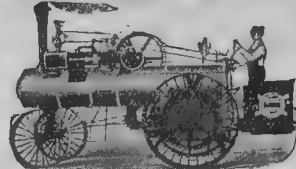
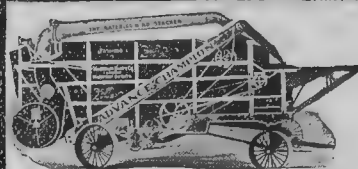
BARGAINS for THRESHERMEN!

Here are some sample prices:—Barnes' or Myers' Tank Pumps, \$7.00 each; best 2 inch wire-lined Suction Hose, 35c. per ft.; 3 inch four-tone Chime Whistle, \$6.50; Ham Head-light, \$9.50; Boiler Tubes, 2 inch, 14 1/2 c. per ft., and 2 1/2 inch size, 15 1/2 c. per ft.; Cylinder Oil, made from Pennsylvania stock, guaranteed 650 Fire Test, 4 gallon jacketed can, \$2.50; 8 gallon jacketed can, \$4.50; half-barrel 25 gallons, \$10.50; barrel, 50 gallons, \$18.00; Books, post paid, Young Engineer's Guide, \$1.00; Rough and Tumble Engineering, \$1.00; Farm Engines, and How to Run Them, \$1.00; Power Catechism, \$2.00. Our catalogue, giving net prices on all kinds of engineer's supplies, will be sent on application.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission \$50 per month and expenses not over \$150 per day. Steady employment to good men. No exceptions needed. Write for particulars. **WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.**



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THRESHERS
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STACKERS,
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ETC.



IF you intend purchasing a Threshing Outfit, withhold your order until you see our display of Threshers and Engines at the Dominion Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg, near Machinery Hall, which will be the finest exhibit ever shown at a Fair in Canada.

ENGINES varying in size from 14 H.P. to 25 H.P.
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WEST-OF-FICE & WAREHOUSE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hail Insurance

Foster's weather forecasts, than which there is none more reliable, predicts violent storms and more than the average damage to growing crops from hail this summer. The prudent grain grower will protect himself by insuring, thereby avoiding anxiety and probably many regrets.

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There is no other
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PRESIDENT.



Onion Culture.

Read by Victor Mager, market gardener,
St. Boniface, before the Western
Horticultural Society.

The art of agriculture has made great progress during the last 50 years in the way of improving the returns for the labor expended. As a market gardener I find great advances in the methods of vegetable culture, such, for instance, as are afforded by hot-houses, as well as in the implements in connection therewith. As my subject is onion culture, I will give you in this paper the results of my experience during the last 30 years. Onions are one of the most profitable crops to raise. It is a generally received opinion that onions grow best in old ground. This, I think, is an error. It is not because the ground is "old" or has been long cultivated that the onions do better there, but because such lands, from their long cultivation, are usually better pulverized; and experience has shown us repeatedly that when new soil has been as well pulverized and fertilized as the old, an equally good crop is obtained, and usually the crop is more exempt from rust. In fact, new soils, particularly when broken up from pasture land, turned over early enough in the fall so that the soil is completely rotted, make excellent ground for onion crops, as they are usually free from weeds. Soils of this kind, however, must be well pulverized by the use of the plow.

Much depends on the quality of such soils. Rather sandy loam will, of course, be much easier to pulverize than if stiff or clayey loam, and such soil, in my experience, is preferable for most crops. Such soils, also, are nearly always free from under water, rarely requiring artificial drainage if the land is level. It always should be selected as level as possible for the onion crop, as when land slopes to any great extent much damage is often done by washing out the onion roots, which are near the surface, and, consequently, cannot so well resist floods as crops that root deeper.

Many onion growers who make a specialty of the business, find it is economical to alternate the onion crop. It is not claimed that the alternation of a green crop with the onions is a necessity, as it is well known that the onion is one of the very few crops that do not seem benefitted by alternating; but it is claimed that it gives almost entire freedom from weeds—few troublesome weeds will come up next

MANURES.

I have always held the opinion that well rotted stable manure, whether from horses or cows, is the proper manure for onions, and that it is the cheapest and best. It is not of 30 years' experience that I have held this opinion, but I have seen it confirmed by the results of my own experiments.

manure, at the rate of 30 tons to the acre. This should be lightly turned under, plowing not more than 5 or 6 inches deep, and covering the manure so it will be 3 or 4 inches under the surface. For this reason the manure must be well rotted, otherwise it cannot be well covered by the plow. Then after harrowing with an ordinary toothed harrow, the surface should be further levelled with a smoother, which makes the surface, if free from rubbish and stones, as smooth as a board, far better than it can be done by raking.

The ground being thus prepared, the next thing is the sowing of the seed, about 6 lbs. being used per acre. This, of course, now-a-days, is always done by the seed drilling machine, of which there are many in the market. In sowing the first row, a line must be tightly stretched so as to have that row straight, after which the marker can readily regulate the other rows.

The favorite distance apart for onion rows is 15 inches, though they are sometimes sown as close as 12 inches, leaving every ninth row for an alley, thus forming beds of eight rows each. Where there is reason to believe that weeds may be troublesome, this plan of forming into beds has the advantage of the alley (24 inches wide) into which to throw the weeds.

I so fixedly believe in the value of firming in the seeds after sowing that I advise, in addition to the closing and firming of the seeds by the drill, to use a roller besides, particularly if the land is light or where the soil has not been sufficiently firmed down.

There is no other crop where the adage a "stitch in time saves nine" is so applicable as in the onion crop; therefore, just as soon as the lines can be seen, which will be in 10 or 12 days after sowing, apply the scuffler between the rows. There are a great many styles of hand cultivator, many of which are exceedingly useful when the onions get strong enough after weeding, for the first hoeing after the seed comes up shows the lines.

The distance at which the onions should stand in the row is from 1 to 2 inches, and if the crop is sown early and thinly, few require to be taken out, but whether it is weeds or surplus onion plants that are to be removed, one thing should never be lost sight of—that when this operation is done, every inch of the surface should be broken. This is best done after hoeing, by using a rake lightly across the rows.

It is one of the most common mistakes in a laborer, when weeding or hoeing, that if he sees no weeds he will pass over such portions without breaking the crust. By this neglect, not only is it most likely that he passes another crop of weeds in embryo under the unbroken crust, but the portion unbroken loses the stirring so necessary for the well being of the crop. In my opinion I have in garden operation had more trouble to keep the workmen up to the mark in this matter than in any other, and I never fail, when I discover a man guilty of such negligence, to send him back over his work until he does it properly.

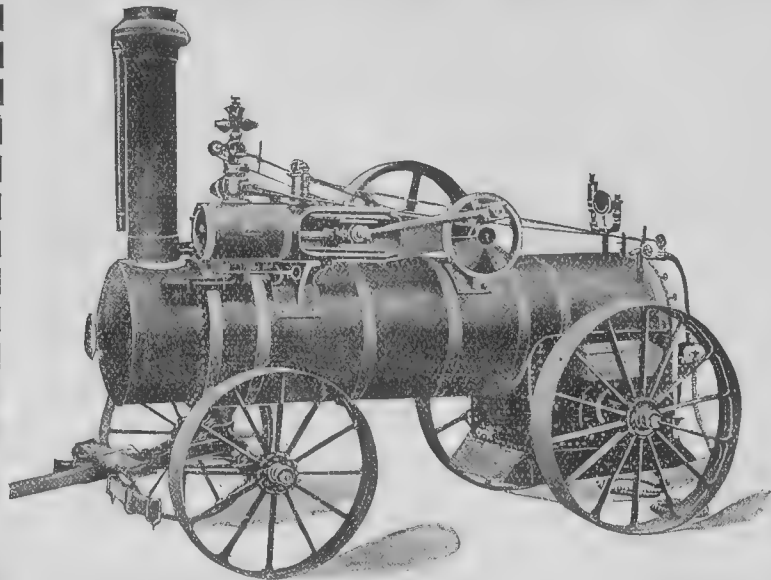
In this section the onion crop is usually fit to harvest from the 20th to the 30th of August, that is, when the seed has been sown in early spring, which should be not later than May, if possible, and if by April 1st, all the better. If the seed is sown too late it will delay the time of ripening, and result in a complete loss of crop, or if the bulbs are not ripened in August there is danger, if it rains wet, that they will not ripen, hence the great necessity of getting the crop in spring.

The onion crop is growing very fast, and will facilitate the ripening by bending down the leaves with the back of a wooden rake or such implement, so as to "knee" them, as it is called, at the neck of the bulb. This checks the flow of sap, and tends to ripen the bulb.

After the tops of the onions become yellow and wither up, they should then be pulled without unnecessary delay, for if there is continued wet weather and we delay the pulling too long, a secondary growth of the bulbs may be developed which would seriously in-

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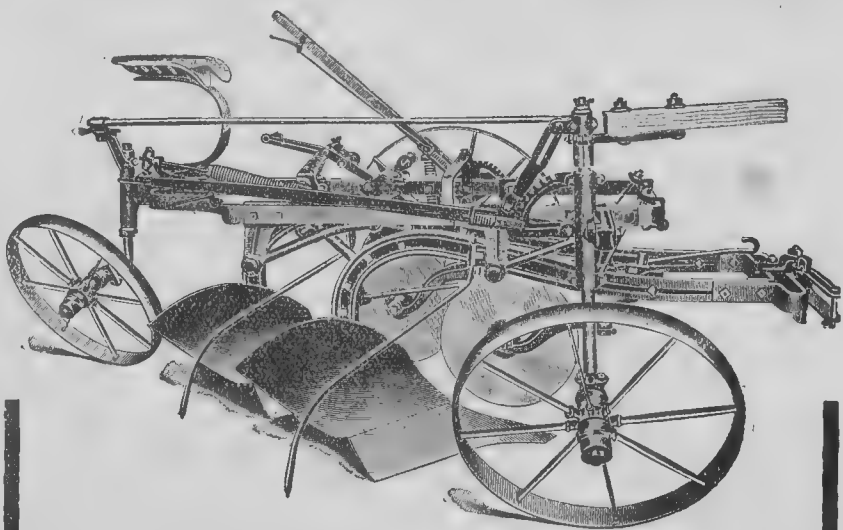


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ture the crop. After pulling, lay the bulbs in convenient rows, so as to cover the ground, but not to lie on each other.

By turning every day or two they will in six or eight days usually be dry enough to be carted to their storage quarters, where the shrivelled top is cut off and the onions stored on slatted shelves to the depth of 6 or 8 inches in some dry and airy place. It is of importance to have the bottom of the shelves slatted, so as to have spaces an inch or so apart, that air can be admitted at the bottom as well as the top of the heap. When all the space at hand is to be made available, the shelves may be constructed one above the other.

Although the onion will stand a moderate degree of frost, any long continuation of a zero temperature would injure them. When frozen they should never be handled, as in that condition they are easily blighted, and would rot. When kept in barrels, holes should be bored in the sides for ventilation, to permit of the escape of any moisture that may be given off.

For the insects and other enemies that attack the onion crop, I am much afraid there are few, if any, effective remedies. Every year's experience with the enemies that attack plants in the field convinces me that we can successfully cope with very few of them. The remedy, if remedy it is, for rust, smut or other fungus parasites, must, in my opinion, be preventive. That is, whenever practicable, use new land or renew the old land by green crop in all sections subject to these diseases. The same plan had better be adopted in all places where the onion maggot or other insects attack the crop. The theory supporting this practice is that nearly all plants affected by insects or diseases have such peculiar to themselves, and that the germs or eggs lie in the soil ready to fasten on the same crop, if planted year after year upon the same ground, while if a season intervene the larva or germ has nothing congenial upon which to feed, and is, consequently destroyed. In practice we usually find that cultivated land "rested" for a season by a grass crop gives a cleaner and healthier crop of whatever vegetable may follow it.

In conclusion, I will give you the new way of planting onions, and the kinds I use for this purpose are the Prize-takers and the Giant Gibaltars. For the early sowing I start in green-houses or ordinary hot-beds as early as the middle of March, so as to have the plants ready and well hardened by the beginning of May. Then take a patch of land that is well prepared, as I have previously given directions, plant the onions from 3 or 4 inches apart in the row, with rows 14 inches apart. After having given one watering they are sufficiently cared for, so far as planting is concerned.

Ed. Note.—Although Mr. Mager's paper contemplates onion growing upon the scale attempted by the market gardener, rather than the farmer, it is still very full of suggestion and well worth preserving. The long experience of the writer in this class of work in Western Canada particularly qualifies him to offer valuable advice.

Red spiders, almost too minute to be seen with the naked eye, are apt to appear upon trees and plants at this season. Plenty of water sprayed over them is a good treatment.

If you are anxious to have extra large sweet pea blooms for exhibition or otherwise, only let the number of buds which you require come to maturity. Pick the others off.

We may again repeat our warning that if the young trees which sometimes grow naturally in the pasture fields and unbroken lands are to be encouraged to grow into beautiful bluffs, they should be protected from fire.

A plant of rhubarb, if properly managed, will yield from 40 to 60 lbs. in a single season. It is difficult to have the soil too rich, and occasional waterings with liquid manure, when available, will help the plant considerably.

Some Bright Thoughts About Flower Gardening.

Under the heading "Gardens and Gossip," H. M. Speechly, M.D., of Pilot Mound, recently contributed a very interesting and chatty letter to the local paper. Lack of space prevents our reproducing his letter in full, but we submit the following extracts, unfortunately finding it necessary to leave out the wholesome bit of moralizing which comes at the close in connection with the "gossip" end of the subject. There are, however, some very good thoughts in connection with the work of making a garden, and the fresh way in which they are said makes them good reading.

In town there are very few householders who cannot manage to raise flowers. The case is different on farms where the men have not yet got struck by the usefulness of a garden of flowers. It is pretty hard for the women or girls to raise anything if there is no fence, because the colts are sure to trample on the exact spot where seeds have been put in; or the little pigs will root up the seedlings; or the hens will make a salad of every tender plant if they don't deliberately lie down on the sweet peas and scratch great holes; or, worse than all, Johnny, who has inherited the same old antediluvian notion that flowers are no good, drives the team and wagon straight over all.

Can anyone be called really progressive, if he says flowers are no good? It does not take much thought to realize that whatever adds to the pleasure of life tends to make home a more happy and comfortable place for woman and children. One of the reasons that grown up children quit a home is that there are often so few of these pleasures. This is actually one reason why so many prefer town life to country life.

Gardening is an education to the mind. A gardener has to calculate, to use forethought, to exercise imagination. Therefore, gardening is good for young people.

Gardening is a recreation, a change of occupation. It gives the housewife, who is a little tired of the same old round of household duties, an object for going out into the fresh sunlight and the air. The digging and hoeing of a garden is an excellent occupation for women and girls.

I suggest to the thoughtful people the following line of action: Let the men and boys strike a bargain with their women folk in this way. The men will provide wind-breaks in the shape of a bluff on the north and west sides of the farm, and will put up a fence to keep the stock out. The women folk will then undertake to sow a hedge of caragana (the Siberian pea) and will raise the flowers as well as vegetables.

What flowers shall we grow? Well, for the sake of clearness, we may divide our plants into bulbs, perennials and annuals.

Our flower season is so short that anything that will bloom early must be especially prized. I will, therefore, mention just two bulbs that do well in this district. Tulips are cheap and bloom in May. My bed of tulips has been much admired and so have the few that two of my neighbors have planted. Said one of them as he gazed at his lovely red tulips, "I wish I had a hundred of them!" May the wish materialize next spring! When do you plant them? I put my tulips in good soil about three inches deep, not more, last October; then I covered them with about four inches of straw manure. They lay there all winter and appeared about the middle of May this year. When they have finished blooming in the middle of June I dig them up and plant them again next October. The other bulb which has been successful is the blue Siberian squill, a lovely little plant blooming long before the tulips. This squill can stay in the ground all the year round, as can the tulips also. Both kinds are not hurt by any frost in May when they appear.

But the perennial (from the Latin "per through" and "annos the years") plants will ever be the strength of Manitoba gardens. These stay in the ground all the year and are quite hardy. There are about 100 different

kinds, but it will be sufficient to mention pansies, bleeding heart, achillea, phlox, larkspur and aconite. The pansy is the earliest of these and is well known. Sow some pansy seed in a box in the house in March and by the end of April you will have some good seedlings to plant in the open. These will bloom in June and with a very little protection will bloom early in the succeeding May.

Annuals do not bloom until the end of June or first week in July, but it is quite worth sowing the seed of the nasturtium, verbena, zinnia, aster, petunia, sweet pea, or mignonette, because they will yield flowers and sweet odors all through July, August and September. Bachelor's button and pansies bloom right through to freeze-up.

Don't bury the seed of annuals three inches deep. Don't pour the seed in the ground as if you were feeding a horse with oats. Most annuals are planted not more than one inch below the surface; and when they spring up, thin out the seedlings. If each seedling has from four to six inches of space between it and the next root, you will secure better plants and flowers than if you allow crowding. This holds good with sweet peas especially.

If the currant worm should appear upon currant or gooseberry bushes, a sprinkling of white hellebore, dusted on the leaves in the morning while the dew is on the plants, will be very effective. It may be mixed with slaked lime and be made to go considerably further than if used pure, or it may be mixed in the sprinkling can with water, about a couple of teaspoonfuls being used to every 10 quarts of water. It should not be applied before a rain, as it is sure to be washed from the bushes before much good has been done. A more effective poison, however, is paris green, but this latter poison ought not to be used upon plants from which fruit will be taken, unless a shower occurs between the sprinkling and the fruit picking. There is practically no danger with hellebore.

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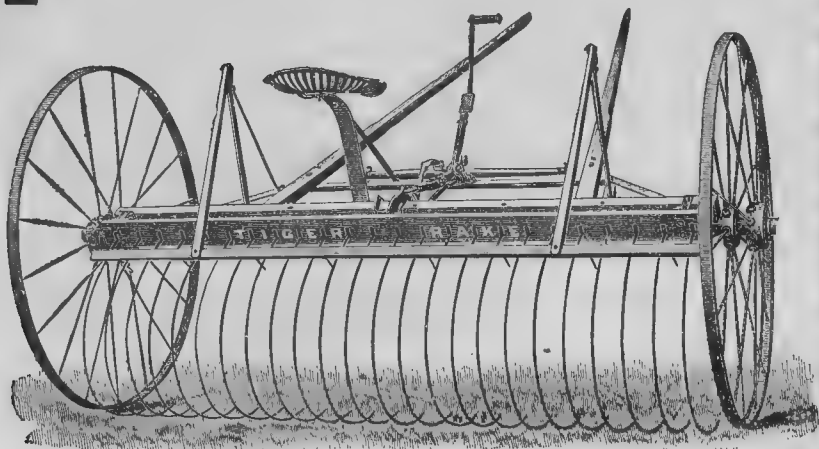
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We are in receipt of the very neat prize list for the Southern Manitoba fair, to be held at Killarney July 19, 20 and 21. Ten thousand dollars is this year being offered in prizes and attractions. The enterprise of the management, the brightness of the programme and the attractiveness of the lakeside town all combine to merit a good attendance of the fair going people of Southern Manitoba.

For anyone who wishes to become wagon-wise there is considerable education to be obtained from a careful examination of the new catalogue of the Fish Brothers Manufacturing Co., of Clinton, Iowa. This firm, with its splendid manufactory, makes wagons of almost all sorts, supplying them to the trade in a very wide range of territory and modifying them to meet the special requirements of the district to which they are shipped. The catalogue is well worth having. The agents for Western Canada are W. Johnston & Co., Winnipeg. Write them for a catalogue.

The contract for building 250 miles of fence was recently let by the Canadian Northern Railway, the fence to be erected to be the well-known "Ideal" woven wire fencing. As the fence is all to be placed along western lines, a splendid opportunity of seeing the advantages which characterize it will be afforded the farmers and travelling public of this country. The contract covers the following lines:—Hammerston to Carberry, 37 miles; Portage la Prairie to Carberry, 30 miles; Greenway to Wakopa, 60 miles; west of Grand View, 67 miles; Doghide to Melfort, 30 miles; from Winnipeg east, 6 miles; from Winnipeg to Oak Point, 10 miles; Clanwilliam west, 10 miles. Total, 250 miles. There is also an option of an additional 50 miles. About 75 carloads will be needed for the work, 60 miles of which as a starter were at once sent from Walkerville, Ont., where it is manufactured. Mr. Fairbairn, the contractor, went out at once, taking with him a gang of twenty men, fully equipped with tents and all camp necessities, to begin work at Carberry. About two miles and a half will be constructed on an average daily. He expects the whole work to be completed in about four months. Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, are the sole agents for this fence in the Canadian West, and set forth the advantages in connection with it in their advertisement in these pages.

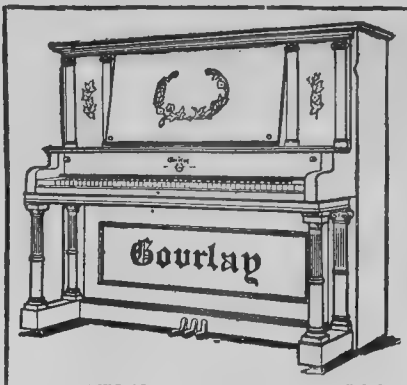
The contractors have begun work upon the handsome stone and brick warehouse in Winnipeg for the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. This will be an up-to-date warehouse, fitted with electric hoist and modern equipment as to light and sanitary arrangements, with every convenience for shipping in and out, and storing the various lines manufactured and handled by this company, and will be quite an addition to the substantial implement warehouses of Winnipeg. It will be rushed along to completion, as the temporary warehouse erected by the company is proving altogether inadequate, on account of the rapid development of their trade in the Northwest.

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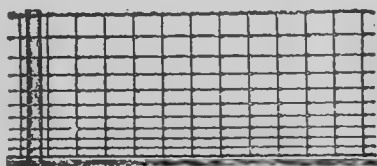
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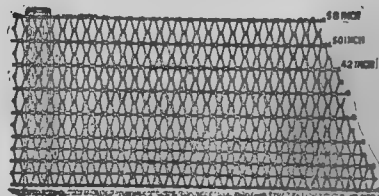
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We would especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communications in the same envelope.

Grandmother and Me.

Grandmother, dear, is a very old lady,
Grandmother, dear, can't see,
But when she drops things or loses her spectacles,
Grandmother's eyes are—me.
Grandmother, dear, is a very old lady,
Sometimes she never hears,
But I always run when the postman comes ringing,
I can be grandmother's ears.
Grandmother, dear, likes houses all tidy,
Everything dusted and neat,
So I work with my little red broom and my duster;
I can be grandmother's feet.
Grandmother, dear, is a very old lady,
Can't walk, and can't hear, and can't see.
You never could tell, though, the fun we have playing—
Grandmother, dear, and me.
—Carolyn B. Bailey, in The Congregation-
alist.

Star City, Sask., 13th June, 1904.

Dear Editor,—I enclose a letter from Ireland intended for the Boys' and Girls' Corner. The writer does not give his age, but I think he is about 13 or 14 years. I am a subscriber to your paper, from which I am able to cull much information of practical value. I generally send a copy to my friends in the old country, as they are much interested in the general reading and in seeing the pictures, and so it was at my suggestion that this letter was written.

Star City is a new part in the Mel-fort district, Carrot River Valley. The land is black loam with yellow clay subsoil and is unsurpassed for quality. There is plenty of red top and pea vine, wood in abundance and the country is intersected with creeks and rivers with water all the year round. It is said by those who ought to know that it is the best piece of country in the N.W.T. It is adapted either for mixed farming or wheat raising. We have now a branch of the C.N.R., which is being extended on to Prince Albert. Grading is going on apace. This spring has brought in many homesteaders and in general they are all well satisfied with the country. Homestead land may yet be obtained at a reasonable distance from the railway. Company land is selling at from \$6.00 per acre. John M. McKay.

Ed. note.—We are very much obliged to Mr. McKay's kindness in securing for us an excellent letter from Tre-mor. I'm glad to hear of other work wagon. Tell your far let-ter there's oysters and other that maybe she can't see they the family." began letter in. "What shall I do with one?" "Ah, us. She won't be so soberness, isn't you? I ad-grade ca. Have too many go river-part of my work takes the needn't him and I don't want to sh these more back, which is very useful for end qualities for purposes.

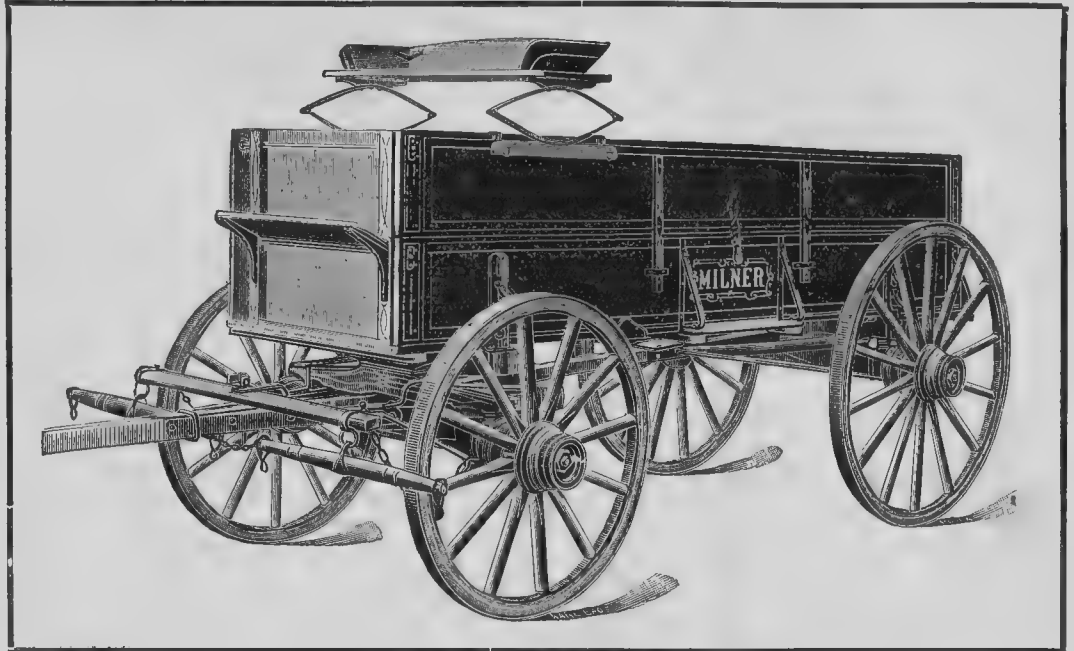
Now, I want to give you some idea of how we farm here. The principal crops raised in this part of Ireland are oats, potatoes, flax, turnips and mangolds. The turnips and mangolds are used in winter for feeding dry cattle in order to have enough manure in spring for the crops. My father is busy at present putting in the crops and the weather is favorable for doing so. He is using an Oliver plough this season. He is highly pleased with it, as it does its work well. His only objection is that the shares are too easily broken; he had to get one made by the black-smith.

We have 9 milch cows on the farm, and send the milk every day to a dairy three miles off, where the cream is separated and we get the skim milk back, which is very useful for various purposes.

Young pigs are largely reared in this country. They live on their mother's milk for three or four weeks; after-wards they are fed with artificial food. They are about 10 weeks old, when they are sold from seventeen to twenty-shillings (\$4.25 to \$6.25) each. We have very little frost or snow the past winter, but a great deal of rain, and, indeed, I am very glad to see the spring again, and I can now have a run on my bicycle. The roads are good in this country, and almost every girl and boy cycles.

Hoping this letter from Ireland shall find a place in the boys' and girls' corner of your interesting and valuable paper, I remain, yours truly, Robert Chesney.

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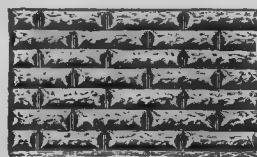
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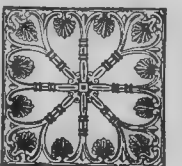
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Miami, Man., June 13th, 1904.

Dear Editor,—I have written twice before, but did not see my letter in print and thought that I would try again. I live on a farm 2½ miles from Miami. It is a nice little town. It has one hotel, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two churches and another one just being built, one school and a lot of houses. The school that I go to is about 1½ miles from our farm. I like going very much and am in the fourth reader. My favorite studies are spelling, geography and reading. I have read a great many books. The ones I like best are Glengarry's School Days, Alice, Little Women and Good Wives. A creek by the name of Tobacco creek runs past our farm. Many pretty flowers grow on its banks. We have 600 acres of land, 12 horses, 60 cattle and 150 hens. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for many years and could not do without it. Wishing your paper every success, I remain, yours truly, Violet Hefford (aged 13).

Reston, Man., June 8th, 1904.

Dear Editor,—I delight in reading stories and letters from boys and girls. On the 3rd of June it began to rain and did not stop until the 5th. This year nobody can get near sloughs where they ploughed last year. Mother has 37 chicks, but no ducks or turkeys yet. I have been trying your puzzle about James and his letter in the May 20th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer and got 14c. for my answer. I go to school every day and I am in grade six. Not a half-mile from the school is the Pipestone creek. The school which I go to is about four miles from Reston, on the Pipestone creek. There is a bluff where there are two picnics held every year. The bluff is just a few steps from the school and the children go to the bush some times at dinner-time if we do not play baseball. My home is five miles north of Reston. We have maples nearly all around the house. On one of the trees there is a robin's nest. The robin laid four eggs, but there are only two little birds. I know where there is a duck's nest with nine eggs in it. I pass it nearly every morning going to school. Yours truly, Myrtle Evans (aged 12).

Neepawa, Man., June 7th, 1904.

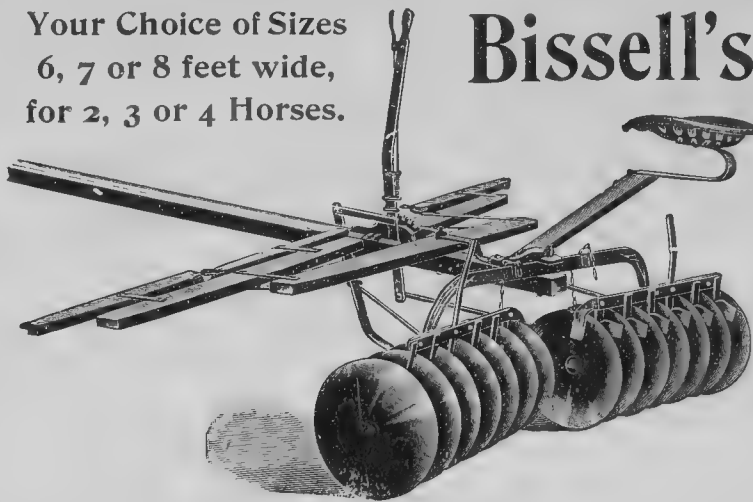
Dear Editor,—I thank you very much for the beautiful book which I received from you. It is a very handsome volume and an excellent work. I have read it thoroughly. I am glad to see that at least one other besides myself has an interest in birds' eggs. Perhaps there are others also. Miss Annie Stewart, of Poplar Grove, Assiniboia, writes a good description of a blizzard. She also says she hopes some girl will write a letter describing a rain storm. She did not mention boys, but I will try to describe the rain we had last week. Not one day all last week was nice. Some were cloudy, with a cold wind that seemed to blow right through everybody. But on Thursday came cold rain. On Friday afternoon it came still colder, colder than I ever knew rain to come before in Manitoba. There were no black, dark, threatening thunder clouds in the west, but a sort of mist all over. There was no lightning, but the sharp cold wind blew the rain like hail against the windows, making a dreary sound that made all people feel the comfort of having warm and comfortable homes and not be out in the cold, wet air. All night it lasted and all day long and again all night. But when the sun rose on Sunday morning it drove the clouds away. The earth began to dry and people began to say good-naturedly: "Good morning; it's a fine day after the rain."

Some of the boys and girls have made journeys and have them to tell about, but I have always lived here, and, therefore, some have an advantage over me. I have been to Winnipeg, though, and hope to go on a visit to Dauphin this summer.

May I write again? I may tell you about Dauphin. L. Sydney McGill (aged 12).

Certainly, write again. If your letter is good enough to go into print we will try to find a place for it; if it is not, we will not make use of it. We cannot have too many good letters from our boys and girls.—Editor.

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Kingsley, May 16, 1904.

Dear Editor,—I will try writing another letter, as my last was not printed. I will tell you a little about the country around where I live. It is about five miles from Somerset and seven from La Riviere, which latter is a little town on the C.P.R., nestling amongst hills—a lovely little place for picnics. Somerset, on the other side, is on the C.N.R., where mostly French people live. It has two good general stores, two hotels, one hardware store, three good elevators. The country around here is very pretty. Lots of lovely wild flowers grow on the prairie. I and my sister walk to school every day. It is two miles from our place. Clifford Shewfelt (aged 8).

Treherne, Man., June 17, 1904.

Dear Editor,—My papa has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for a long time, and says he thinks it a good paper. I never wrote a letter before, so I thought I would try now. I am 10 years old and go to school every day with my brother and sister. It rains every other day and makes the crops grow fast. Papa is going to put up a new house. It is a new kind of house. It is to be built of cement and sand blocks. They are big heavy blocks to lift. Yours truly, Essie Mureal Eaton.

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The Joy.

The joy is in the doing,
Not the deed that's done;
The swift and glad pursuing,
Not the goal that's won.

The joy is in the seeing,
Not in what we see;
The ecstasy of vision,
Far and clear and free!

The joy is in the singing,
Whether heard or no;
The poet's wild, sweet rapture,
And song's divinest flow!

The joy is in the being—
Joy of life and breath;
Joy of a soul triumphant,
Conqueror of death!

Is there a flaw in the marble?
Sculptor, do your best;
The joy is in the endeavor—
Leave to God the rest!

The Man and the Hour.

"Shirley, I am afraid I shall have to give up and go to bed," said Mrs. Anderson, faintly. She held herself by the door-casing and her delicate face was drawn with suffering. Shirley, who was dusting the piano, turned with an exclamation of dismay.

"O, mother—with those six ministers coming to luncheon and dinner! How can Deborah ever manage without you? And she's always so grumpy with company. We never—" Then she noticed her mother's face more comprehendingly.

"O, you poor dear!" she said dropping her dust cloth, and coming forward to put her strong young arms about the drooping figure. "Of course you must go to bed. You've one of your worst ones, haven't you? Never mind; don't worry. Deb and I will manage somehow. You can't do the honors with a headache like that—to say nothing of working in that hot kitchen."

She half carried her mother upstairs and put her tenderly to bed. Then, with a further cheering assurance that everything would be "all right," she carefully shaded the room, and stole downstairs.

"Six ministers!" she repeated, dubiously, on her way to the kitchen. "I wonder why father invited so many. That's more than our share, out of sixty, even in a little town like this. How I hope Deb will be good! But she won't!"

She opened the door of the kitchen with a show of bravery which she did not feel. She was confronted by the astonishing vision of Deborah, in her best bonnet, tying up a bundle. The woman turned with a defiant look and

tragedy:
"I have sent for: My sister's child
back with Hiram
ma I
to
it

But when Deborah, glum, angular, but, oh, so competent, within certain limitations, and when she chose to be, had passed out of the door, with an irritating little smile in the corners of her mouth, Shirley turned round, looked at the deserted kitchen, at the clock, then smote her firm, white, unskilled hands together, and said aloud:

"Shades of Careme and the cooking schools! What am I to do? A country town, a convocation of clergymen, a hospitable, clerical father, a poor sick little mother, a woman in the kitchen who hates company, and who would tell—stretch the truth—to avoid cooking a few extra dishes! Oh, wouldn't I give all I learned in my sophomore year for the certainty that I could get up a respectable luncheon! Send them somewhere else? Never—with everybody entertaining, and the talk it would make! Shirley Anderson, you can construct magnificent fudge, but can you fry those oysters so they will not look like a platter of chicken feed? And it must be train time now! Of course father will bring them all to the house before they go over to the church!"

She ran through the hall to peer out of a certain window which commanded a view of the street leading from the station. She saw at once that which she expected to see, but which nevertheless sent her heart into her shoes.

The quiet village streets were pervaded by clerical figures. At the head of one of the squads strode the Rev. Amos Anderson, confident of bearing and talking with a portly gentleman, who, Shirley observed, was the most impressive visitor in sight.

"Oh!" groaned the watcher, as the little company turned in. "There are eight of them, and they all look awfully well fed—not one that could possibly be the least bit dyspeptic! Who's that boy with them? No, he's not a boy—he has a frock coat, too. He doesn't look twenty. What a nice face! Here they come. Oh—and mother can't—why I must meet them!"

She had just time for one hasty glance into the hall mirror. In her crisp blue shirt waist and neat stock and tie, she looked sufficiently attractive. Moreover, she understood exactly what was required of her, and in two minutes had explained to her father her mother's absence, and had given each guest, as he was presented, the cordial greeting which was the hostess' part.

"Mr. Southern, Shirley," said Mr. Anderson, bringing up, last of all, the youthful-looking clergyman whom Shirley had hastily characterized as a "bov." "My daughter, Mr. Southern—just about ready to go back to college for her junior year."

Shirley looked up into the clearest, frankest pair of blue eyes she had ever seen, which looked down into her own black ones with an expression of great friendliness.

"What college?" asked Mr. Southern. The other clergymen had fallen into discussion of some important question to be settled at the approaching session.

Shirley told him.

"Why, that's where my sister goes this fall! She's dreading it, of course, but nothing could keep her at home. Be a friend to her, will you?"

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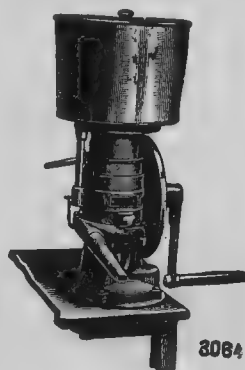
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"Aren't you rather rash? I might not make a good one."

He nodded, emphatically, "Yes, you would. I know by that little pucker between your eyes. That means study, conscientiousness, and—"

Shirley shook her head. "You don't know what else it means," she said. She lowered her voice. It would be ridiculous to tell him, of course, but after one look into those blue eyes she felt as if he might be her brother. It seemed as natural to explain the situation to him as it would have been to consult Weston, her brother, just gone away to a responsible engineering position. She missed Weston dreadfully. And the Rev. Max Southern looked like just another such boy.

"You may laugh," she said, smiling, "but in spite of my calm appearance, I'm in the most trying experience of my life this very minute."

"You are?" Mr. Southern glanced round. "What's up? It is rather an ordeal to have such a lot of fellows swoop down upon you, but—oh, has the cook left?"

He asked the question in a whisper. Shirley nodded. "How did you guess?"

His face grew grave. "I've been there," he said. "And your mother is ill. And you're—a college girl."

Shirley flushed. "Oh, I know," he went on, eagerly, "The higher mathematics don't leave much time for domestic science."

Shirley laughed outright. "My chafing dish is at college," she explained. "Besides, mother expected to have fried oysters for luncheon. But—you—see—"

Southern glanced round the room again. "Your father has brought home more guests than you expected. I heard him asking those two biggest men at the station. Yes, I see."

"But it's all right," said Shirley, hurriedly, realizing suddenly what a singular thing she was doing in revealing her perplexities to so penetrating a guest. "I shall manage all right. I'm sure. You—you all go over to the church soon, I suppose?"

He laughed. "Very soon, I assure you. But, Miss Anderson, I want to think of some way to help you out. Couldn't we all go to some hotel? Every man of us knows what a domestic emergency is."

"Oh, no, no!" cried the girl, under her breath. "There isn't a good hotel in town. Father would feel dreadfully. It was absurd for me to tell you. But I just had to tell somebody. And you looked so—" She meant to say "friendly," but he broke in:

"Like a big, good-natured boy—your brother or cousin, you know. I understand. And—Miss Anderson, just let me play that roll today. I consider it a great compliment that you dared to trust me. And if you'll just tell me, I can help you. See here—excuse me—He glanced at his watch. "Doctor Deane's address comes at eleven. I musn't miss that. But afterward there is a half hour for discussion, and I can slip out and run over here. I'd just like to show you what I can do. I'm really an accomplished cook in some lines, and at your service." He made her a little bow.

Shirley gasped at this astonishing proposition. "Oh, I musn't let—" she began.

"Why not?" "It must seem so strange to you that I can't do it myself—or call in somebody. But everybody—everybody—is entertaining today. And, besides—this little town—"

"I know; I've lived in one. But you don't need anyone except me. Have stew. It's my specialty. And the oysters will go round, and—"

"Gentlemen," said the voice of the Rev. Amos Anderson, sounding clearly above the masculine confusion of tongues, for the arguments were waxing spirited, "I think it is now time to step over to the church. We will go at once, if you please, and return at one o'clock for luncheon. That is the hour, I believe?"

He glanced at his daughter. His tone was that of the assured host. He knew nothing of Deborah's defection or of the stupefying oyster problem. He made his announcements as he would have given out a notice from the pulpit. But his daughter was his equal in composure.

"Yes, at one, father," she said, with a graceful inclination of her pretty head. She did not even take the precaution of telling him in an anxious aside not to add any more at the last moment to his list of guests. So the company filed out of the door and down the steps, the youngest of the flock going last, as was befitting.

This guest turned on the doorstep, and raised his hat in a way that seemed more like a friendly wave than a formal act of courtesy. With a flashing smile he had said as he passed her, "We'll show them!"

Shirley ran out to the kitchen, her eyes full of both fear and fun. "What a situation!" she said to herself, as she hurried first of all to make sure of the milk. "Talk five minutes with a stranger—in a frock coat—and let him engage himself to come out and help you cook! If he weren't so young and jolly, it would be incredible. How horrified mother would be, poor dear! O, Shirley, Shirley, you must go in for lower education the moment you are graduated!"

She flew about, doing with taste and skill the things she could do, setting the luncheon table and decorating it with flowers. Mrs. Anderson had made a salad dressing the day before, and Shirley managed to put together a very crisp and creditable salad with thinly sliced cold beets and lettuce. There was also a platter of cold ham. Shirley decided to give the guests coffee, cheese and crackers, instead of the gelatine pudding her mother had intended to make.

Yes, if her new assistant could really make a "sublime" stew there need be no fear about the luncheon. But dinner—that was another story! And she certainly could not allow—

"Milk ready?" asked a ringing voice at her elbow. "I flatter myself that I sneaked out and sneaked in without much superfluous attention. Pardon my finding my way out here, but I thought the less ceremony the better. Now for the oysters."

There was no use in being embarrassed over the singular circumstances. Max Southern simply would not allow it. He took off the frock coat, and, laughing like the boy he looked, tied on one of Deborah's blue-checked aprons, which he spied hanging from a nail in the kitchen. Then he fell to work with such grace and gusto that in five minutes Shirley had forgotten the absurdity of it all, and was enjoying herself as if they were at some sort of a frolic. Southern took command. "Just the right sort of oysters! Can't make a first-class stew out of the common kind. Put them in a saucepan with their own liquor, please. No—not on the stove yet. The milk must get hot first, and the oysters themselves need very little cooking. I shall want a good chunk of butter, and salt and pepper. Let's put the soup platters on the rack here, and let them get hot. I came to know about stews at college and the sem. We used to go over to Karl Heintz's every Saturday night in the winter and have one of his famous stews. He made them before us, and I used to watch him."

"And I am watching you," observed Shirley. "I feel small."

"You needn't. It doesn't take a college girl long to pick up kitchen learning when she gets the chance. Trained brains count just as much in that department as in any other. Let's see, nearly one o'clock. Time to put on the oysters. Thank you; that's right."

It was precisely five minutes past one when Mr. Southern slipped into the room where were assembled the other clergymen, who had just come in from the church. There was a warm color on his smooth, clear cheek—kitchen stoves are hot in early October—but his manner was unflurried.

Cancer and Tumors

Treated scientifically by a common sense method without pain and in your own home, not even the members of your family need know it. No knife, no pain, no plaster. Send 6 cents in stamps for booklet "Cancer, its Cause and Cure." N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

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More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

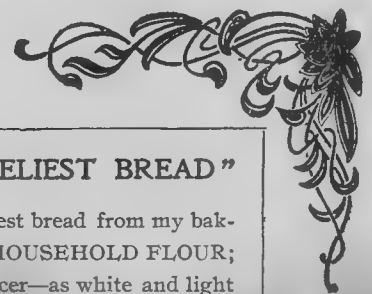
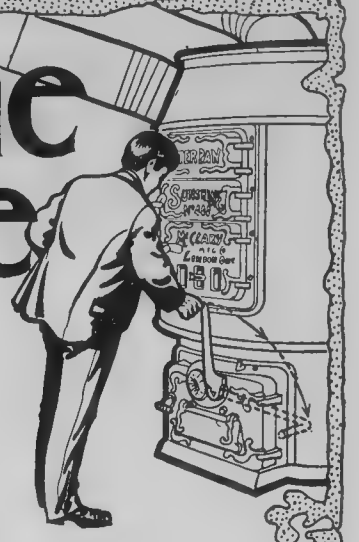
With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

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WOODSTOCK WAGON & MFG. CO., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

— OR —

STEWART & METCALFE, Winnipeg, Man.

"I did not see you during the discussion, Southern," commented Dr. Deane, he of the eleven o'clock address and the distinguished bearing. "I expected to hear you take part."

"I was sorry to miss it, sir, but found it necessary to be away," explained the younger man. "I heard the address, and should hardly have felt competent to discuss it."

"I like the way your modesty sticks to you," laughed Doctor Deane.

The luncheon went off smoothly. Shirley, with no apologies, served it herself. Southern ate his stew with a gravity which was nearly too much for her, and drank coffee of his own brewing with only one merry twinkle of good fellowship in her direction. Luncheon over, he succeeded in getting a word with her.

"I'll be over at half-past four," he assured her.

"Oh, no!"

"Oh, yes! Don't I know that dinner will be much harder to get than luncheon? They will be as hungry as tigers, every man of them. Have you a roast?"

"Yes. I think it's beef."

"If it's a pretty good size, get it in by four o'clock. Put it in a big pan, shake flour over it, and pour on a cupful of boiling water."

He did not seem to notice Shirley's ever-ready flush. It was humiliating to the girl that she could not be sure of even these simple points.

When he came back at a quarter before five Shirley was quite ready to accept his help. How did one cook squash? And was it time to put on the potatoes? Did they go into cold water or hot? The stock for the soup was in an unseasoned clear jelly an ideal condition; but how to make it savory? Her mother had meant to have hot rolls and baked macaroni with cheese and cream sauce. Also frozen sherbet for desert.

"We can manage the sherbet," Southern announced, cheerfully. "It's too late for rolls, if I were up to them, which I'm not, or to the macaroni. Straight cooking is all I know. But I can make a pretty good dish of scalloped tomatoes with rice," and he fell to with energy.

"I don't learn to cook?" asked Shirley.

men. But the victim, although his blue eyes flashed for an instant, only answered with controlled courtesy:

"I was unavoidably absent, Doctor Deane. I think that nothing will prevent my attendance at the evening session."

Shirley, presenting Doctor Deane with a plate of soup, paused, tray in hand.

"I can explain Mr. Southern's absence, Doctor Deane," she said, and her voice had a more than usual ring. "I am a college girl, who unfortunately, knows more about conic sections and classic Greek than about cookery. Mother was taken ill this morning, and the cook left at the same time. Mr. Southern found it out. He made the oyster stew for luncheon, and he—cooked—this—dinner!"

She made the last words a full dramatic climax, with emphasis, gesture, and expression of face. The tableful of clergymen burst into a roar of laughter. Doctor Deane, whose serious and impressive face was the last to break into a smile, then made full and honorable amends.

"My dear brother," he said to Southern across the table, "I sincerely ask your pardon. I might have known—I should have known—that a young man who has so early distinguished himself, not only in the pulpit, but by his self-sacrificing work among our city poor, would not absent himself from any part of our sessions except for a justifiable and practicable reason. With my present appetite, I feel that it was decidedly practical. Only, in this case,

he added, with a glance up over his shoulder at Shirley, "I may perhaps be pardoned for doubting whether the self-sacrifice were quite as great as usual."

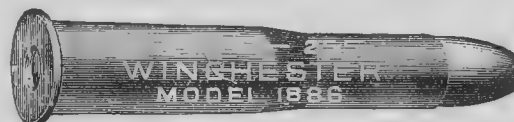
As the laughter broke out once more, the college junior gladly sought the temporary refuge of the kitchen. But the soup was undeniably good. Three years afterward Mrs. Shirley Anderson Southern, then an accomplished cook, herself, declared she had never succeeded in equalling it.—Grace S. Richmond, in Youth's Companion.

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We are receiving many letters such as the following:

MRS. ORR'S TESTIMONIAL

"My name is Mrs. Joseph Orr. I lived on the Carberry Plains for thirteen years. I was always troubled with salt rheum in my hands. A year ago it broke out in my head and face. I had a terrible face. I could hardly see out of my eyes for two weeks. I went to the doctor and used his medicine but it did no good. I got a bottle of 'Arabian Blood Purifier,' and before I had half of it used I was getting better. I am going to use more, for I believe it is good. I also had a thick neck for thirty years and it took it all away. I can recommend the 'Arabian Blood Purifier' to be a good medicine." MRS. JOSEPH ORR.

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THE ARABIAN MEDICINE CO. OF CANADA
CARBERRY, MAN.

A "Pot Walloper."

In the "good old times" before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, which did so much to improve the political conditions of the humbler class of property owners, a vote in a rotten borough was worth money at election times and valued accordingly. In certain districts of England when an owner parted almost entirely with other rights to a house he would reserve the right of boiling his pot on the fire. This secured to him the right of voting, and, what was of more importance, the position of being a freeholder. At Taunton, for example, the voters were called "pot wallopers," because they had the right to "wallop" or boil their pots at the fire in their freehold houses. Sometimes when a person parted with a long lease, but not with the freehold of a house, it was expressly stipulated that he should keep the right to boil his pot on the fire, so retaining his right to vote in that borough.

A Wonderful Athlete.

Prebendary Webb Peploe is a well known English clergyman, who in his younger days was a noted athlete. Owing to some form of spinal complaint he was forced to recline on a sofa for nearly three years. In this position he was visited by the university examiners when he wanted to take his degree. Yet while in this condition he won the highest honors in the university sports, winning the high jump, diving and swimming, twice over, and going back to bed again. Wherever he went that bed had to go, too, yet by sheer force of will he overcame for the time the disease with which he was afflicted.

The Largest Flower.

As described by authorities in natural history, the Philippine Islands possess a flower as big as a wagon wheel and weighing over twenty pounds. It is called *Rafflesia arnoldi* and is said to be a parasite, a plant all flower and no leaves, roots or stems, drawing its life from the plant on which it grows. The host plant is a low growing vine, called by the natives "bolo," and on it the buds of the immense flower look, in the words of an early explorer, like immense brown cabbage leaves. These expand into five petaled flowers nearly a yard across. The petals, oval and creamy white, grow around a centre filled with countless long violet colored stamens, making a magnificent flower.

There is only one thing you can carry into eternity—your character.—P. Du Bois.

They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin.—Lowell.

The tissue of the life to be we weave with colors all our own.—Whittier.

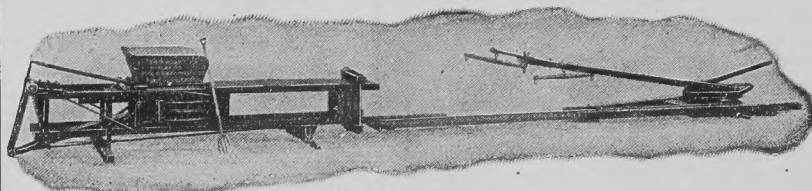
Attach thyself to the good and thou wilt become one of them.—Cervantes.

Neither wealth nor freedom from care are necessary in making the home a place where the leisure hours can be enjoyed by the men and the day's labor borne cheerfully by the women. If people would act at their own firesides as they do before the households of their friends when spending a social evening with them, there would be fewer unhappy homes. There would be none of those displays of selfish want of consideration for the feelings and the comforts of others. Selfishness is the root of almost all domestic trouble, and the persistent demands by one member of the family are often sufficient to contaminate the whole circle. The imperative command and the rude remark of the morning often lead to a day of uncompromising bitterness. Pride will prevent either side from making overtures of peace, and so the place where unselfish kindness should prevail, is a place of sullen estrangement and recriminating backbiting. It takes two to make a quarrel, and it should always be remembered that "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

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I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.

I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency, may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest difficulty, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few days, and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to strength through every weak part. A few weeks' treatment

this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puny. For 40 years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am more successful than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt

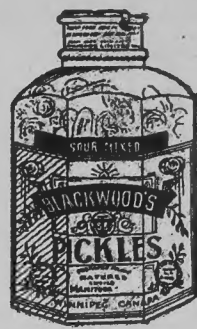
and, as said, not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. For 40 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—others higher. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my payment. I have given it as a test in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is the most possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to me.

As the originator and founder of the electric-belt system of treatment, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) I am therefore as the genuine Herculex Dr. Sanden Electric Belt cannot be had anywhere on the continent. My great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. My cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, write upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed upon request.

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Our Bundle Carrier is ahead of anything hitherto known. Every Farmer should be a shareholder. Send for a prospectus and stock sheet.

In a Friendly Sort of Way.

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feel-
in' kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy an'
won't let the sunshine through,
Its a great thing, oh, my brethren, fer a
feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly
sort o' way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the
tear drops start.
An' you feel a sort o' flutter in the region
of the heart;
You can't look up an' meet his eyes; you
don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder in a
friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with
its honey and its gall,
With its care an' bitter crosses; but a good
world, after all.
An' a good God must have made it—least-
ways, that is what I say,
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a
friendly sort o' way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

For the Home Dressmaker.

By Dorothy Dale, Assiniboia.

As the season advances the "1890"
note grows still more prominent in the
fashions. Scarcely a gown or blouse is
turned out now which does not, in
some respect, show the influence of
by-gone styles. A multitude of frills,
shirrings, and wide, horizontal tucks,
pendant jet or braid ornaments and
puffings of silk, all savor of the wear-
ing apparel of our grandmother's days;
bishop sleeves having the fullness push-
ed higher toward the elbow and the
extreme voluminous skirts are other
old-time touches. Most of the blouses
are made with yokes, round or square,
and usually extending over the arms
to form sleeve-caps and in nearly every
case the waist blouses slightly over the
belt at the back and sides as well as in
front. This is a pretty, girlish fashion
for a slender figure, but most unbe-
coming on any other. However, the
styles at present seem to be made for
the slender women, for even they look
stout in full blouses and skirts, and a
really stout person looks enormous.
As yet the skirts are held in to the hips
by plaiting, tucks or shirrings, but one
cannot help wondering if we are not
gradually moving toward hoops. We
will hope not, for even the "eel-skin"
skirt, which went really too far to the
other extreme, was a dream of grace,
compared with those hideous affairs.

A WORD AS TO TRIMMINGS.

Handwork of every description is
decidedly the thing this summer.
Faggoting, feather-stitching and cross-
stitching upon white scrim still retain
their vogue and eyelet or button-hole
stitch embroidery is much in demand
as a trimming on pique or duck. Motifs
and medallions are formed of
narrow bias strips of lawn or batiste
arranged in fanciful shapes and joined
by faggoting, spider's web or other
suitable lace stitches. Bands of crash
bearing small conventional designs em-
bossed or outlined with red,
are a favorite de-
coration on dresses of heavy
fashioned puff-
sleeved gowns,
each edge
in the

which finish the full sleeves are made
of pink and white check zephyr. A
soft lawn tie with hem-stitched ends is
bowed under the chin.

A DRESSY BLOUSE.

A dressy blouse waist for wear with
odd skirts is a great convenience and
a charming one of flowered muslin is
worthy of notice. Purple pansies are
scattered singly over a white ground.
The blouse is made with a shallow
square yoke, back and front. The one-
piece front is very full and is fitted to
the yoke by tiny vertical tucks which
are only a few inches in length and ex-
tend across almost the entire front.
The waist fastens in the back with
tiny pearl buttons and, below the yoke,
a cluster of tucks runs on each side of
the closing. The back fits flatly, but
easily, and blouses slightly over the
narrow crush belt of pansy colored
satin. The yoke is formed of narrow
bands of sheer white lawn, running
crosswise and joined by faggoting or
herring-bone stitch, the standing collar
and narrow band cuffs being of the
same. The bishop sleeves are fitted to
the top of the arm by a cluster of ver-
tical tucks extending almost to the
elbow. Frills of narrow, very fine Val-
enciennes lace edge the collar and
cuffs.

Pansy colored cloth would make an
ideal skirt for wear with this bodice,
but white or any color which is in har-
mony with the blouse would be suit-
able.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with
a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable
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This Belt, with special Electric Suspensory for men, will restore your vigor. It will check
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tions as near as I could, and I received great benefit from
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and can say that the Belt is wonderful. I would not part with
it for anything. Wishing you every success, I remain, as ever,
yours, N. GIRARD, Strathcona, Alta.

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DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—The doctor at the "Soo"
told me that I was suffering from varicocoele. I also had a severe
pain with it. The parts have now regained their natural firm-
ness and vigor, and unless I stand for a long time I feel no pain
whatever. I am also entirely cured of dyspepsia. Thanking you
for past favors, I remain, yours truly, D. B. WINTERBOT-
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I have been telling the readers of this paper what my Electric Belt will do, and I am
going to take all chances. To those who are skeptical I say, set aside all these testimonials
we've given you and give me reasonable security and I will arrange a Belt with all neces-
sary attachments suitable for your case and send it to you, and you may use it at my risk and

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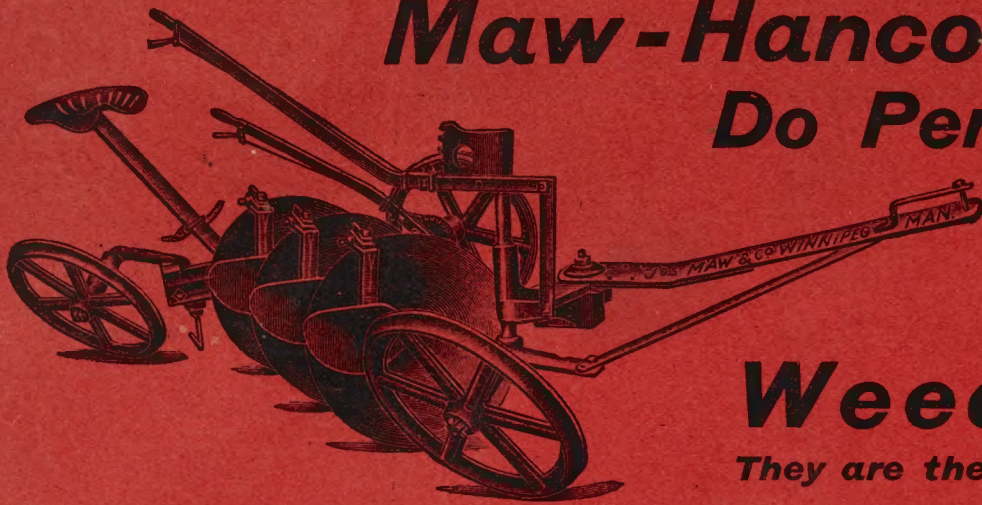
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Manure
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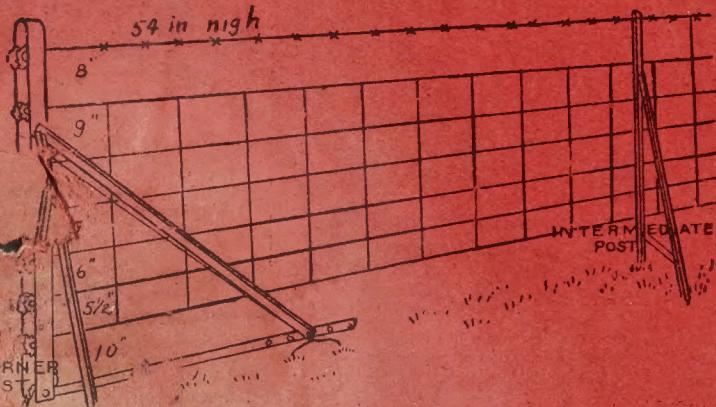
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It is the **BEST** Because :

It is flexible. It is square mesh. It is a perfect hinged fence.
It is impossible to bend the stays. It is made in 6, 9 and 12 inch mesh.
It is manufactured of highest grade galvanized steel wire.
It is woven with a series of kinks in the strand wires to provide for expansion and contraction by heat and cold.
It is no more expensive than an inferior fence.
Complete stock carried in Winnipeg by our sole agents for Western Canada.
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